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Japan

Kaifu Terms Action in Azerbaijan 'Necessary'

OW2201043790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 22 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Monday deplored the loss of life resulting from Soviet military action to suppress clashes between Armenians and Azerbaijanis, but said the action is "necessary" to restore order. The loss of life in clashes between Soviet forces and Azerbaijanis is deplorable, Kaifu told reporters. "Human life must be respected. Because there is ethnic strife I think it is necessary for someone to intervene and restore order," he added.

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Mayumi Moriyama said that while the Soviet Union is responsible for maintaining domestic order, "the use of arms to gain control is undesirable."

"I hope that this situation will be speedily resolved," the top government spokeswoman told a regularly scheduled news conference.

Soviet troops moved into Baku, capital of the Republic of Azerbaijan, last week following ethnic strife there. The Azerbaijanis, who are predominantly Shi'ite Muslims, and Armenians, who are mostly Christians, have been struggling for control of Nagorno-Karabakh, an Armenian-dominated territory located in Azerbaijan, for 2 years. According to official Soviet figures, 129 civilians and soldiers died in clashes in Baku last week.

KYODO Reports Further on Boris Yeltsin Visit

Nakayama Rejects Proposal

OW1901142790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1308 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 19 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Friday opposed a proposal by visiting Soviet parliamentarian Boris Yeltsin for a step-by-step solution to a territorial dispute over four Soviet-occupied islands. Nakayama said Soviet leaders may consider various formulas for resolving the territorial issue but Japan wants all four islands, seized by the Soviets at the close of World War II, returned to Japan, en bloc.

Yeltsin differed, saying past attempts to resolve the territorial dispute have failed despite Japan's calls for total and immediate return. Yeltsin called for a stage-by-stage approach, in which the Soviet Union takes a step forward from its position, matched by "a half step forward" by Japan. Meanwhile, Soviet public opinion must be shaped to facilitate a resolution of the problem, Yeltsin was quoted by officials as saying.

Yeltsin, apparently hinting the Soviet people may be inclined in the future to give up the islands, said the people of both countries have changed. He said the Soviets already have lost their previous fear of Japan and Japan is growing less fearful of Moscow. While both men agreed there is a need to "open the door" to settle the issue, they disagreed on the pace and size of concessions, officials said.

"The Berlin Wall, the wall that is the northern territories—resolving these issues poses (to) us a major task as we head toward the 21st century," Nakayama was quoted as saying. Nakayama made his remarks during a meeting with Yeltsin, which immediately followed a visit with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu. Yeltsin is a leading Soviet reformer and former Politburo member.

While meeting with Kaifu, Yeltsin urged Japan's support for perestroyka, saying the reform program implemented by President Mikhail Gorbachev is now at a "make-it-or-break-it stage" and "is running short of breath." Failure of perestroyka would not only deal a severe blow to the Soviet Union, but would have major consequences globally, officials quoted Yeltsin as saying. Kaifu said Japan supports perestroyka and said the West hopes Gorbachev's reform movement will be successful.

He said Japan wants to normalize relations with the Soviet Union as soon as possible and, therefore, is pursuing a policy of "expanded balance." The concept, adopted by the government last May, calls for Japan to expand ties with the Soviet Union in various fields, including economics, while simultaneously making progress toward a territorial settlement and the subsequent signing of a peace treaty. Referring to the territorial dispute, Kaifu said "the opening of an entrance-way" would enable bilateral cooperation to go forward in many ways.

Yeltsin said existing problems must be resolved openly, rather than be ignored, as in the past. Other areas of the relationship also must be developed, particularly trade, he said. Yeltsin told Kaifu the level of Soviet-Japan relations is at odds with the two countries' international stature and their geographical proximity. He said two-way trade last year amounted to 5 billion dollars, accounting for a mere 1 percent of Japan's total trade. He said this low amount is a waste of potential.

Yeltsin Meets JSP's Doi

OW2001055790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0518 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 20 (KYODO)—Boris Yeltsin, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet, called on the Soviet Union and the United States on Saturday to promote disarmament and relaxation of tensions in Asia and the Pacific. Yeltsin, who arrived in Japan on Monday for talks with top Japanese Government officials, as well as those from political parties and the business community, made the call in an meeting with Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP]. The Soviet reform advocate said Moscow and Washington should make every effort to reach agreement on the creation of demilitarized zones in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as

the withdrawal of warships. Yeltsin said such an accord would create a favorable climate for improved Soviet-Japan relations.

He said Soviet-Japan economic ties are underdeveloped, adding that both countries should promote bilateral relations as soon as possible. Referring to nationalism, Yeltsin said Moscow should allow the Soviet republics to resolve their own national problems.

"The Soviet leadership should accelerate perestroyka (reform) with bolder moves this year. Otherwise, a revolution will break out on the grassroots level and lead to chaos in the country," Yeltsin warned. He said it is imperative that the Politburo and the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party be reorganized. Representatives of the Supreme Soviet should also be elected from the rank-and-file of Soviet organizations to pave the way for pluralism in the Soviet politics, he said. Yeltsin will leave for home next Wednesday.

Following a meeting with Doi, Yeltsin met Komeitō Chairman Koshiro Ishida, Eiichi Nagasue, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, and Satsuki Eda, chairman of the United Social Democratic Party. Yeltsin told Ishida that a proposal on the northern territories issue made by him Tuesday should be a springboard for discussion between the Soviet Union and Japan. The Soviet politician made the step-by-step proposal to resolve the dispute over Kunashiri, Etrofu, Habomai and Shikotan Islands off eastern Hokkaido, which have been held by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II. Japan has claimed the islands as its inherent territory.

The proposal centered on promoting joint business ventures and demilitarization of the islands over the next two decades to pave the way for their possible return to Japan. Yeltsin said the issue would not be resolved instantly, adding that Japan should arouse Soviet public awareness of the territorial issue, which has not been publicly recognized by the Soviets.

Yeltsin told Nagasue that he has been concerned with Japan's increasing defense budget despite a relaxation of tensions in the world. He said it is not important to consider whether the Soviet Union has superior military power but whether Japan is increasing or decreasing its defense spending.

Yeltsin said in talks with Eds that Soviet democratic forces would gather this spring to attempt to accelerate perestroyka. "More and more members have quit the Soviet Communist Party," Yeltsin said, adding the party has been losing the confidence of the Soviet people.

Yeltsin Praises Abe

OW2001133890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1302 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 20 KYODO—Maverick Soviet politician Boris Yeltsin praised former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe during their meeting here Saturday for his offer to assist Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's reform program. Abe, former secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), met Gorbachev in Moscow on Monday and made an eight-point proposal to support perestroyka.

In the 40-minute meeting with Abe, Yeltsin, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet, explained again his step-by-step proposal to resolve the territorial dispute between the two countries. Abe told Yeltsin it is good that various concrete proposals are made from the Soviet side to further debate within the Soviet Union about the territorial issue which concerns a group of islands to Japan's north occupied by the Soviet Union after World War II. Yeltsin said Gorbachev-led reforms should be carried out more radically and quickly but that Gorbachev has to first set right the sluggish Soviet economy.

Yeltsin met Abe after his separate talks with Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi and other opposition party leaders on the same day.

Abe Comments on Gorbachev Consultations

PM1801112990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 90 Second Edition p 6

[Interview with Shintaro Abe of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party by political commentator Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "New Attitudes in a Changing World"; in Moscow, date not given]

[Text] Shintaro Abe, prominent figure of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], answered questions from PRAVDA political commentator Vsevolod Ovchinnikov's questions before returning to Tokyo.

[Ovchinnikov] Mr Abe, your visit to Moscow is significant because this is the first time that official contacts have been made at such a high level between the LDP and the CPSU, the ruling parties of our two countries. To what extent were your expectations of this trip justified? How do you rate the results of the meeting with M.S. Gorbachev? In your view, what are the prospects for bilateral relations in the context of the Soviet head of state's forthcoming visit to Japan?

[Abe] Briefly, I am very satisfied with the visit. Its results surpassed my expectations. We were deeply impressed by the fact that despite being tremendously preoccupied with urgent domestic problems, General Secretary Gorbachev found an opportunity to meet with us and to frankly express his views on the situation in the world, the atmosphere in Asia, and Japanese-Soviet relations, which, I think, can make a fresh start.

During the talks, I expressed support for perestroyka and stressed its importance not only for the Soviet people, but for the whole world. We exchanged opinions on prospects for the further expansion of Japanese-Soviet ties. After the meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, my confidence that they will be favorably influenced by the new trends in East-West relations was strengthened.

I stressed that there is no way to overcome the difficulties between our states other than to move toward resolving them by showing wisdom. The fact that Chairman Gorbachev reacted positively to that approach is very important for the further development of Japanese-Soviet relations.

Naturally during the conversation, we touched on Chairman Gorbachev's visit to Japan, which is scheduled for 1991. My conviction that this visit will be of epochal significance was increased. I believe that at present, the potential for Japanese-Soviet relations is far from being fully utilized. As we move toward the 21st century, we can begin a new period in tapping their potential by joint efforts.

[Ovchinnikov] The official report on your meeting with M.S. Gorbachev notes that you put forward an eight-point program. Could you describe it to us in detail?

[Abe] We proposed this program to help the policy of perestroyka and thereby promote Japanese-Soviet relations. This concerns, in particular, the use of Japan's experience of entrepreneurial activity and production management to increase labor productivity and improve output quality control. The program proposes the holding of seminars and symposiums on questions related to the economic reform. The idea has been put forward of staging a Japanese consumer goods and related production equipment fair in the USSR. The Soviet Union, in turn, could hold an exhibition of its scientific and technical achievements in Japan.

We would like to time the Soviet-Japanese summit to coincide with a significant expansion of youth exchanges—to accept around 1,000 young Soviet to acquaint them with life in Japan. We are ready to give practical assistance to the teaching of Japanese in the USSR and the creation of the relevant departments in Soviet higher educational institutions. This will help to make scientific exchange more effective and deepen mutual understanding between the two neighboring peoples. Next year, we propose holding a Japanese culture week in the USSR and a Soviet culture week in Japan.

Finally, we would like to broaden cooperation in the humanitarian sphere. When I was foreign minister, the Japanese, with Gorbachev's help, were allowed to visit the cemeteries of their relatives on the islands of Habomai, Shikotan, and Kunashir. I would like that measure to be applied to Iturup Island as well.

Chairman Gorbachev reacted positively to the program that we proposed and promised to reply when they have been studied.

[Ovchinnikov] How do you assess recent events, which are at last making it possible to put an end to the cold war and move from confrontation to partnership?

[Abe] I consider perestroyka in the USSR and the changes in the other socialist countries to be an historic breakthrough and a development in the right direction toward the affirmation of such general human values as freedom, democracy, peace, and well-being. We are pleased that as a result of that, there is a move under way in East-West relations away from the era of confrontation toward an era of cooperation. Of course, in the process of rapid changes, it is hard to avoid uncertainty, sometimes even instability. I would like these changes to be overcome for the general good.

[Ovchinnikov] What effect do you think the recent dramatic changes will have on Japan's foreign ties and its position in the world? How will they affect the situation in the Asian-Pacific region? Do you see opportunities for cooperation between the USSR and Japan in the effort to solve the urgent problems of this part of the world?

[Abe] There is no doubt that the European continent has become an arena of historic improvements at this time. The wave of changes in East Europe was the focus of those improvements. In 2 years, a single internal market in West Europe will exist. Japan welcomes those changes. However, to acquire a truly global character they must embrace Asia and the Pacific as well.

I am convinced that the changes in West and East Europe will inevitably affect Asia and the Pacific. As Chairman Gorbachev notes in his book on perestroyka, the Asian-Pacific region contains great potential for change, which will become apparent in the 21st century.

To ensure peace and stability in this region, it is necessary through the joint efforts of the interested sides to settle the Cambodian problem and reduce tension on the Korean peninsula. I am convinced that Japan and the USSR can play a significant role in this, and Gorbachev and I exchanged frank opinions on that score.

[Ovchinnikov] In your country, many people are now saying that Japan's political role in the modern world must correspond to its economic potential. How do you picture the activation of that role in the nineties? What contribution can Japan make to resolving global problems?

[Abe] The familiar theme of war and peace is now giving way to the theme of mankind's survival or destruction. All the problems which peoples and states are now encountering—nuclear weapons, the environment, the depletion of resources, the shortage of food, foreign debt, and so on—are directly linked with mankind's survival, a task which no one has the right to shirk.

After World War II, Japan carried out a "great experiment" unprecedented in history. It managed to become a leading economic power without becoming a military power. I believe that the changes taking place in the world at present demonstrate that this experiment was correct.

By worshipping economic growth and thinking of nothing but the development of material civilization, our contemporaries are sometimes indifferent to the impoverishment of spiritual civilization. It should be

realized that it is only by establishing a balance between material and spiritual values that mankind will be able to ensure its survival. All countries and peoples must show general human wisdom and cooperate to this end, especially since interdependence has increased in the modern world. As we move toward the 21st century, Tokyo and Moscow must seek ways to cooperate in the sphere of bilateral relations and the solution of problems of the Asian-Pacific region and the whole world.

PRC's Zou Jiahua Continues Visit to Japan

Meets Takeshita

OW2201062990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0553 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 22 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Monday he has accepted an invitation to visit China extended by a member of the Chinese Political Bureau now in Japan. Takeshita and other senior members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) met with Chinese State Planning Commission Minister Zou Jiahua to exchange views on bilateral relations. The minister arrived for a 10-day visit to Japan on January 16.

Zou said he hopes his visit will lead to improved economic relations between the two countries, including the realization of a new package of yen loans. The Foreign Ministry announced last week the resumption of talks on a 6-year, 810 billion yen aid package to China.

Zou, relaying messages from Prime Minister Li Peng and Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin, extended an invitation to visit China to both Takeshita and former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Takeshita said he will "look for an appropriate occasion" to make the visit while Abe, who political observers say has recently emerged as a possible successor to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, said he will consider making such a trip in a personal capacity.

In a meeting with Masayoshi Ito, head of the Diet League for Japan-China Friendship, Zou said China will continue its open-door economic policies. Ito, while assuring Zou of Japan's efforts at working out an aid package, urged efforts from Chinese officials to stabilize the political situation in China.

Addresses Reforms

OW2201111890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 22 (KYODO)—China will not alter its reform and open-door policies despite the momentous changes occurring elsewhere in the world, Chinese State Planning Minister Zou Jiahua said Monday. "Whatever changes take place in the world, we will, with firmness, maintain our policy of reform and an open door," Zou said in an address to Japanese business leaders on the seventh day of his 10-day official visit to Japan.

Speaking before the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, Zou, head of the State Planning Commission, said the reform and open-door policy is "an important strategic decision" based on the state of affairs in China and "necessities." He said that since the policy was put into practice 10 years ago, it has achieved "big results" and has thus proven its effectiveness.

Zou made the remarks amid Japan's repeatedly expressed desire that China prove its adherence to the policy through concrete deeds, before talks can be resumed on Japan's promised 810 billion yen loan package, stalled after the suppression of pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing last June. Japanese officials have also expressed anxiety over how Beijing will be affected by the changes sweeping Eastern Europe, including the downfall of several communist governments.

"The global environment around us has experienced many major changes over the past decade," Zou acknowledged. "Into the next decade, there will no doubt be new changes." He said China, with its large population and shallow economic foundation, must persist in its dedication to "constructing a distinctive Chinese (brand of) socialism."

Zou said a stable political and economic situation and a secure social environment are essential "if we are to devote our undivided attention to socialist construction." China was able to effectively accomplish that goal last year "by checking the disturbances and suppressing the rioting" that went on last year, he said. He said the government's decision January 11 to lift martial law on parts of Beijing last May should be taken as "a sign of stability."

Zou is the first senior Chinese official to visit Japan since Japan agreed with its partners in the industrialized West to suspend high-level exchanges with Beijing at the Paris economic summit last July.

Later the same day in a meeting with Minister of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Hikaru Matsunaga, Zou stressed the need for Japan and China to maintain healthy economic ties to help sustain the world's economic growth. He was also quoted by a MITI official as telling Matsunaga that sound political and economic relations between the two nations are also vital to stability in Asia as a whole. Matsunaga told Zou Japan will consider the size of loans to be committed to China in fiscal 1990 after the Chinese official's scheduled meetings with top government officials here, the official said. Zou is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama Tuesday.

Zou has said China wants to promote such measures as the designation of economic development zones particularly in coastal areas and foreign investment incentives.

Sources Predict Diet Dissolution for 24 Jan

OW1901123090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0855 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 19 KYODO—The House of Representatives of the Diet, or Japanese Parliament, is very likely to be dissolved on January 24 for a general election, effectively shelving Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's planned policy speeches and questioning by the opposition camp, parliamentary sources said Friday. The House of Representatives Steering Committee, in a morning meeting Friday, set next Monday as the date for resuming the ordinary Diet session, which had recessed for year-end and New Year holidays. But the panel, which included representatives of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the opposition parties, failed to reach agreement over other procedures.

Opposition parties except Komeito insisted that policy speeches and related questions be carried out first. But the LDP reiterated that the passage of a supplementary budget bill for fiscal 1989 was the top priority. Komeito officials said they want an immediate lower house dissolution. Kaifu, who earlier expressed a desire to make policy speeches before dissolving the house, is said to have changed his mind when he met LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa.

The House of Councillors, which is ruled by an opposition majority elected last July, has agreed to pass bills to give rice farmers a subsidy and plans to send them to the powerful lower house when the Diet reconvenes. The lower house, controlled by the LDP majority, will likely take up the issue Wednesday and will be dissolved the same day, shelving policy speeches.

Kadena Assembly Lodges Protest Over B-52's

OW1601143790 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 16 Jan 90 Evening Edition p 7

[Text] Kadena—The Kadena-cho Assembly, chaired by Yoshinobu Iwai, called an extraordinary session this morning to discuss the issue of two B-52G strategic bombers that flew into Kadena Air Base from Andersen Air Base to take refuge from a typhoon in Guam. The assembly unanimously passed a "resolution protesting the arrival of the B-52G nuclear strategic bombers and demanding their immediate withdrawal." After passing the resolution, the assembly immediately took action by sending out delegates to file protests with the offices and agencies concerned, beginning at 1100 with the commander of Kadena Air Base. Representatives will also call on the Naha office of the Defense Facility Administration Agency.

Seibun Taba, chairman of the Base Affairs Special Committee, introduced the resolution to the assembly. The resolution points out that the landing of the B-52's "contradicts the non-nuclear three principles of our nation," and notes that the airplanes "inflict various hardships, including noise, on the residential areas, and that the impact on the residents is great, generating fear of a nuclear disaster, for instance."

The resolution further noted that although 13 planes were originally supposed to have landed, 11 actually remained in Guam, and insisted this is proof that "the story of taking refuge from a typhoon lacks credibility."

The resolution also listed recent events in Kadena, citing the arrival of Harrier aircraft, the "Beachcraft '90" exercise and so forth, and went on to criticize them, saying: "The Japan-U.S. joint statement talks about the adjustment and scaling down of bases, but Kadena Air Base is actually being reinforced." From the viewpoint of upholding the antiwar and peace cause, as well as protecting the lives and property of the town's residents, the resolution asserts that the B-52's must leave the country immediately and that no B-52's should be allowed land again regardless of the circumstances.

Mongolia

Official Clarifies Party's Relation to Union

OW1901121290 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] On January 18, the head of the Ideological Department at the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, Mr Tsahilgaan, spoke over the national radio and TV, clarifying the party's position in relation to the Mongolian Democratic Union, an informal organization of young intelligentsia, set up late last year.

The speech by Tsahilgaan was published in the national daily UNEN. We now present its highlights.

[Begin Tsahilgaan recording in Mongolian, fading to English translation] Mr Tsahilgaan notes that in its relation to the Mongolian Democratic Union [MDU], the MPRP, and the Mongolian Government, from the very beginning, proceeded from the Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], which proclaims [word indistinct] and freedom, including the freedom of speech, meeting, and the liberty to express one's beliefs.

The MPRP did not prevent, nor hamper, the activity of the MDU. But, since quite recently, the initiators of the union started making ridiculous and contradictory statements, that obviously distorted the very essence of the MPRP. This calls for [word indistinct] and indignation, which is manifested by the numerous letters from the people and party members to the party organizations and mass media, underlines the [words indistinct].

The union initially declared that it would support the party's policy of renewal, but judging by the latest meetings, one gets the impression that its activities are assuming the role of denying full support by attacking the party and government.

For instance, the union claims, as a [word indistinct], the MPRP has ruined the political system, and it has called for doing away with the unlimited rights of the MPRP. In its appeal, read out at (?last Sunday's) meeting, the Democratic Union called for rooting out the present social system and declared itself an independent, political opposition force to compete with the MPRP.

Under such circumstances, the MPRP, as before, displayed restraint and political wisdom, noted Tsahilgaan.

The MPRP was the initiator of reconstruction, aimed at eradicating the personal cult, [word indistinct], administrative bureaucratism, and eliminating the consequences of such negative phenomena that resulted in the [words indistinct]. Unfortunately, the Democratic Union denies the role and the activity of the MPRP, [word indistinct] the critical analysis of the party of its activities, attributes to itself the renewal tasks advanced by the MPRP, and even [words indistinct]. This naturally runs counter to the image of the party and the people, and the interests of renewal and reconstruction, underlined Mr Tsahilgaan.

The numerous demands of the MDU thus delay the forces of reconstruction to eliminate bureaucratism, limit special privileges, and reduce the administrative apparat in general, coincide with the essential measures being affected by the party and state [sentence as heard]. On these questions, the MPRP is prepared to cooperate with the MDU and work out a single position on the basis of mutual understanding. The party Central Committee regards the view that cooperation is always possible with the correct choice of the ways and methods that change the views of solution of progress, said Tsahilgaan. [sentence as heard]

Confrontation is not our way. The MPRP is prepared to cooperate with any force or movement in the interests of the homeland and the people. We cannot resolve the problems causing concern and which have been accumulated over the years through confrontation and by holding meetings and demonstrations. The most important thing is to jointly seek solutions, listen to each other, and vote as one whole. But this does not mean that everything be achieved through rhetoric. There should not be polarization. The initiators of the Democratic Union and their supporters are a part of the Mongolian people.

Many people point out that the numerous demands of the union do not correspond with the special features and historical conditions, but are a copy of the development, the political, and economic changes taking place in some European countries.

The MPRP has defined the ways of immediately rectifying the deformation in the political system, eradicating bureaucratism and inflexibility, and has embraced the task of restructuring the political system as a whole. However, the people, including the youth, are right when they demand that discourses harbor ill feelings [sentence as heard].

The most important thing today, is to consolidate the national unity, [word indistinct] the unity between the party and the people, and ensure social stability, underlined, in conclusion, Mr Tsahilgaan, Ideological Department head at the MPRP Central Committee, who spoke over the national radio and TV on January 18, clarifying the party's position in relation to the MDU, an informal organization.

More on Comments

LD1901113390 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1054 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN)—Forty days after the formation of the "Mongolian Democratic Union," which has still not been officially authorized, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] has reacted to its demands. Today's party newspaper UNEN publishes a statement, broadcast on radio and television, by the head of the ideology department in the Central Committee, Dagwyn Tsahilgaan, saying that the union has recently carried out contradictory and dubious activities.

The union's criticism that restructuring and the combating of bureaucracy and privileges is proceeding too slowly is however in line with the position of the party and government. One must learn to live with democracy and openness and practice political culture. Tsahilgaan described calls for strikes and chaos as irresponsible. The people support the overcoming of the Mongolian variant of Stalinism.

Tsahilgaan did not however comment on the demand to pull down the Stalin monument in the capital's city center. He countered the demand for a multiparty system with the objection that the MPRP is itself renewing its program and statute and that constitutional changes are being drafted.

Government Recognizes Mongolian Democratic Union

LD2001140990 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1129 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN)—The Mongolian Democratic Union [MDU] has been officially recognized. A spokesman from the union announced this to the international press in Ulaanbaatar today.

Recognition had been a result of 2 days of dialogue between the MDU Coordination Council and a member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Politburo, the secretary of the parliamentary Presidium, the minister for public security, and the mayor and police chief of Ulaanbaatar.

Next Monday and Tuesday the MDU leadership will once again meet representatives of the government and the MPRP in order to present their plan for the continuation of the restructuring in the country. A national congress to confirm the program and the statute is set for 18 February.

The union does not want a confrontation and does not necessarily have to take to the streets, the spokesman emphasized. They want consultations with the MPRP, and if it renews itself rapidly then to work with it. A prerequisite is the elimination of the political system set up in the 1930's and 1940's under Choi Balsan. The spokesman announced that during the last few days a movement of democratic socialism had also started to form.

This afternoon there was a youth rally in front of the "Jalalt" (Victory) movie theater. In front of several hundred participants one of the speakers called for former party and state leader Tsedenbal and other political officials who governed the country until 1984 to be called to account.

Government Bans Assemblies, Demonstrations

OW2001002990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0013 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, Jan. 20 (KYODO)—The Mongolian Government has banned assemblies and demonstrations in the capital, Ulaanbaatar, criticizing recent movements of the newly formed dissident group, Mongolian Democratic Union, according to a report in the official newspaper of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP). The news report in UNEN (TRUTH), reached Beijing on Friday through Western bloc sources in Ulaanbaatar.

The government also decided on a new law requiring citizens in other places to give five-day notice of an assembly or demonstration, the report said. The authorities apparently outlawed assemblies and demonstrations in the capital to exclude a planned large-scale protest on Sunday by the Mongolian Democratic Union. The union has held three pro-democracy gatherings in Ulaanbaatar since last December.

UNEN criticized some members of the Democratic Union for obstructing reform efforts of the party and the government. Although Mongolian party chief Jambyn Batmonh has been promoting "Mongolian perestroyka," the Democratic Union demands the end of one-party rule and the introduction of a multi-party system.

'Thousands' Defy Order

HK2201004790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Jan 90 pp 1, 6

[By Beijing bureau chief John Kohut in Ulaanbaatar]

[Text] Defying an official ban on demonstrations, thousands of Mongolians marched into the main square of Ulaanbaatar yesterday shouting slogans and carrying banners demanding democracy and radical change at the top level of the Government.

The protest took place in the historic Sukhbatar Square, one of the four centres which the city government on Thursday had banned for demonstrations.

Defiance of the ban sent a clear signal to the Government that the recently-created Democratic Mongolian Association (DMA) would not be easily suppressed.

"The foundation of the democratic movement is legitimate," declared Mr Sanjaasuren Zorign, one of the leaders of the DMA, wrapped in fur against the biting minus 22 degrees Celsius temperature and standing on a podium in front of a statue of Sukhbatar, the founder of the Mongolian People's Republic.

"We do not want cosmetic change. We want reform," he cried over a microphone.

The podium was decorated with a large banner with the DMA's name written in Mongolian script, which is only gradually being revived since the adoption of the Cyrillic script decades ago as the country moved closer and closer to the Soviet Union.

"We must begin perestroyka from the top down," the 27-year-old lecturer in the theory of scientific socialism exclaimed.

It was not possible to get an accurate account of the numbers attending the rally, but residents estimated that it was slightly more than the 5,000 estimated to have attended last week's rally also held on Sunday.

Despite the freezing temperature, the crowds were good humoured and orderly as they filed into the square at around 1 pm.

Mr Zorig blamed the country's current economic ills on top Mongolian leaders, including Prime Minister, Mr Dumaagiyn Sodnom, and the Deputy Prime Minister.

"Why has the state of our housing conditions become so bad? It's because of our leaders," said Mr Zorig, a slight, bespectacled man.

"Our objective is to carry out profound political changes.

"We know not all our leaders are bad. There are some fine working people there too. We must give them a chance to reveal themselves," he said to cheering crowds wrapped in traditional Mongolian great coats and fur hats.

While he spoke, crowds, which seemed to be made up of mainly workers, held high their banners proclaiming: "We want to work five days a week, not six"; "Broader democracy"; "Let us augment our friendship with people of other countries"; "Mongolians, let's stand up" and "Fight today for victory tomorrow".

Music by a two-man pop group called Hongk, which has been critical of the Government in its songs, blared over loudspeakers.

One man made his way among the demonstrators and interested bystanders wearing a sign that said in English "human rights" draped over his leather coat.

Mr Zorig began the rally with a call for a minute's silence to mark the 66th anniversary of Lenin's death, which fell yesterday.

One the stage with him were workers and a lamaist priest who have also been active in the DMA.

The DMA addressed an ultimatum to the Soviet-aligned Government demanding that the vestiges of Stalinism be erased and the pace of reform speeded up.

"We don't want to lag behind the other socialist countries," Mr M. Tsolmon, one of the DMA's 22 directors, said as other speakers perched on a tractor trailed were cheered by the crowd.

The fledgling democracy movement was born only about one month ago from a grouping of intellectuals and students.

It has the backing of the communist Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) and was encouraged by the crumbling of communism in Eastern Europe.

Its first official meeting was on December 10, according to one diplomat.

Diplomats estimate the union has a membership of about 60,000 people while the Communist Party has 90,000.

"We intend to move quickly,and go all the way," Mr Zorig said.

If necessary, he said, that would mean a confrontation with authorities, who banned yesterday's demonstration after closing their eyes to the three previous rallies.

The demands presented yesterday include freedom of the press, free elections, less bureaucracy, a reduction in the number of apparatchiks, and increased power for the Great People's Hural (parliament), which has been reduced to a largely symbolic role.

"The restructuring process that began three years ago is too slow, in fact, there haven't been any changes," said Mr Tsolmon.

He was highly sceptical as to the scope of the dialogue begun this week between the DMA and the Mongolian authorities.

Mr Zorig told the crowd that the ban on demonstrations imposed on Thursday was unconstitutional and undemocratic.

"You have come here on your own, not because you were forced but because you wanted to come," he said. "This is a truly democratic movement."

"We have opened their eyes," said Mr Zorig.

"They can do nothing against us, or else there will be a real crisis," added Mr Tsolmon.

"We will not lower our arms until there is victory."

Mr Sukherdene, deputy director of the state bank and great-grandson of Sukhbatar, raised cries of joy from the crowd when he announced he was tearing up his party card.

Security appeared lax, although a few uniformed police and army officers mingled with the crowd. Some security personnel filmed demonstrators with antiquated cine-cameras.

Mr Zorig and other dissident leaders stopped short of demanding the overthrow of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Western diplomats in Ulaanbaatar said the DMA was the biggest challenge to Mongolia's leadership in recent history.

State radio quoted the government ideology chief, Mr. D. Tsahilgaan, as saying on Thursday: "We want dialogue, not confrontation or violence."

Under the 63-year-old leader, Mr Jambyn Batmonh, the Government has adopted cautious reforms encouraged by its long-time ally, the Soviet Union.

In the past several days, the authorities made several rare concessions in opening an embryonic dialogue.

A statue of Stalin in front of a military barracks was torn down, but the most imposing, a large bronze likeness of the Soviet dictator, still dominates the main avenue.

North Korea

Sixth North-South Sports Meeting Reported

SK2201103590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Panmunjom January 22 (KCNA)—The sixth contact between working delegates to North-South sports talks for discussing the formation of a single team of the North and the South of Korea for the 11th Asian games was held in camera today at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission here.

It was made known at the end of the contact that our side demanded the complete withdrawal of the problems beyond the competency of the sports talks raised by the South side at the 7th full-dress talks and the draft agreement on sending a letter to international organizations presupposing failure to form the single team and proposed that the content of the "supplementary principles" be withdrawn or be discussed at the joint committee as it had already been agreed upon.

Our side called for arranging the texts of the agreement on the 10-point basic proposal on the formation of the single team, formation of the joint committee and detailed rules of its steering before discussing the mechanism to guarantee the implementation of the agreement, as had been entrusted to the working-level contact by the full-dress talks.

The South side, however, insisted on its former wrong stand, making a far-fetched argument that the complicated content of the "supplementary principles" proposed by it should be discussed first before going over to the discussion of other matters. It stringed out sophism claiming that the "supplementary principles" are "mechanism of guarantee," and the cancellation of three points in the "supplementary principles" is a manifestation of its "leniency".

Charging that the South side had an ulterior motive in cancelling three points in the "supplementary principles," our side pointed out that the South side played a clumsy burlesque intended to show the fellow countrymen and the world its "sincere approach" toward the talks on the one hand and to break up the talks in case we refused to accept the remaining points and shift the blame for this on to us on the other. Then our side strongly urged it once again to totally withdraw the unreasonable "supplementary principles."

The text on the 10-point basic proposal for the formation of the single team failed to be arranged today due to the South side's unjustifiable stance and attitude.

Concluding the contact, our side stressed that the South side must bear in mind that, should a single team fail to come into being, the South side would be held wholly responsible for this and be cursed down through generations by the whole nation and be brought to face judgement by history.

Saying that whether the South side agrees to arrange the text and sign them or not will be a touchstone showing whether it intends to form the single team or not, our side declared:

We will follow the attitude of the South side.

KCNA Reports North's Parliamentary Proposal

SK1701114790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 17 (KCNA)—Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the parliamentary group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in his letter to Kim Chae-sun, chairman of the parliamentary group of South Korea, proposed to hold talks between the parliamentary groups of the North and the South.

The letter bated January 15 was handed over to the South side through Panmunjom today, which said:

Mr. Pierre Cornillon, secretary general of the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU), expressed the hope for holding the 84th conference of the union in Pyongyang. In this connection we informed him of our readiness to host the conference in Pyongyang, if it would be a help, at least a little, to the work of the union and the accomplishment of the cause of Korea's reunification and expressed our hope for sending a single delegation of the North and the South to the conferences of the union from the 84th conference to be held this fall.

We expressed the hope for the participation in the conference of a North-South single delegation out of the ardent desire to make a contribution to the national reunification impatiently awaited by our fellow countrymen.

Now that an agreement was reached in principle on the North and the south taking part in the eleventh Asian games as a single team through the North-South sports talks, we think that the participation of a North-South single delegation in the IPU conference could be realized, only if we have the intention.

Hence we courteously propose to your side to hold talks between the parliamentary groups of the North and the South to discuss the problem of forming a North-South single delegation to the conference.

We express the hope that delegates of the parliamentary groups of the North and the South will sit at one table at the earliest possible date to reach a quick agreement before the 83rd conference of the union slated for April.

We think it desirable to form each delegation to the talks with five members with the vice-chairman of the parliamentary groups as the head and set February 7 as the date of the talks.

The "Tongil Pavilion" and the "House of Peace" may be chosen as the venue of the talks.

No's Speech on DJP Anniversary Denounced

SK1801060290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0547 GMT 18 Jan 90

["NODONG SINMUN on traitor No Tae-u's Blast To Tighten Fascist Repressive Rule"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u, at "the celebration of the ninth founding anniversary of the Demŏcratic Justice Party [DJP]" on January 15, blared that he would "put an end to the past politics marred by distrust and confrontation and establish a new order, a new social ethos and a new politics by dialogue, compromise and tolerance." This is an empty talk with no guarantee like his "commitments" when he took over power that he would "build" a democratic society through harmony, declares a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today. He continues:

If a new order, a new ethos and a new politics alien to military fascist dictatorship are to be established in South Korea, the liquidation of the legacies of the "Fifth Republic" at least should have been carried out as demanded by the people.

The No Tae-u group is in actuality enforcing a "fascist dictatorial policy in the storm of the "security-oriented rule" for the revival of the "Fifth Republic".

In the new year alone, it cracked down harshly upon the people who espoused progressive ideas and called for independence, democracy and reunification and even

upon workers who demanded the right to existence with the mobilization of puppet police.

By the "new order, new ethos and new politics" No Tae-u only meant that he would further intensify the fascist order, repressive atmosphere and dictatorial politics of "security-oriented rule" so that the people may meekly obey the military dictatorship of the "Sixth Republic".

At the "celebration" the "chairman of the "DJP" cried that the party should win a landslide victory" in the "local assembly elections" slated for this year with a new posture.

Clear is the intention of the "DJP". It schemes to further tighten the military dictatorial system this year by disorganising and isolating from the people the opposition parties with the "compromise" tactics while suppressing the patriotic, democratic forces with a strong arm and then getting many "DJP" members elected in the "local assembly elections".

President No Remains 'Mum' About Concrete Wall

SK1901052790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 19 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u at the "New Year press conference" kept mum about the question of pulling down the concrete wall, the core of our national salvation proposal, and called for "summit talks," shunning our proposal to convene a North-South top-level conference involving the heads of the authorities and the leaders of political parties.

This is a very improper act either in view of the ardent desire and demand of the nation for reunification or in view of the planetwide trend toward independence, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

The South Korean authorities had cried welcome to the opening of the barrier in another country. But they avoid talking about the concrete wall within the country and lack the courage to demolish it. We cannot but ask them what they are afraid of.

This fear of him makes it self-evident that the "opening" and "reunification," his favorite words, are sham.

The core of his stand toward the North-South relations is for the two parts of the country to sign "an agreement on traffic and communications" and conduct limited exchange and trade like between alien countries. By this he does not mean to ensure free travel and total opening but to persist in the seclusionist policy of "unifying the channel of dialogue" under the sponsorship of the authorities and allowing the travel of people of restricted quarters, and not to open the door of reunification but to create "two Koreas" through "cross recognition" and "admission to the United Nations" while dragging on the time with exchange and trade.

Such act of the South Korean rulers represents the will of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to keep Korea divided permanently and maintain South Korea as a colony and nuclear forward base. This is a treacherous crime that can never be condoned.

It is also wrong of the South Korean rulers to oppose what they call "meeting of top chiefs" to our proposal to convene a North-South conference in which the heads of the authorities and leaders of political parties will participate.

They insist on "summit talks," decrying the afore-said North-South conference as a "disrupting tactics." This is a token of dictatorship concept which they have not yet shaken off, and a ruse to bar the demolition of the concrete wall and free travel and total opening by frustrating the North-South conference under whatever pretext they think fit.

The South Korean rulers should stop paying lip service to "opening" and "reunification" and accept without delay our national salvation overture and proposal of negotiation.

Army Officer Angered at Denial of 'Wall'

SK2001043690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)—Sin Yong-man, an officer of the Korean People's Army, serving at a frontline post said that he could hardly repress resentments at the shameless assertion of the No Tae-u puppet clique that there is no reinforced concrete wall in the area South of the Military Demarcation Line, which is visible from the area of our side.

In an interview with a reporter he pointed out that the reinforced concrete wall has been built by the South Korean puppets themselves and the assertion that there is no concrete wall is a whopping lie.

The concrete wall built in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line cutting across Korea from the east to the west is a living evidence indicting the crimes of the successive South Korean puppets who have engaged themselves in confrontation and splittist moves, Sin Yong-man remarked, and went on:

The puppet Pak Chong-hui at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists imported cement and iron bars from foreign countries with the money he earned by bleeding with foreign currencies he raked up from kisaeng [geisha] tourism to build the concrete wall. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the then-commander of the first division of the puppet army, was awarded an order for driving out soldiers and people to the project. The South Korean puppets printed and circulated "maps" with the concrete wall as a "boundary" and let South Korean people and foreign tourists see it, advertising it as "an eternal fortress" and "a citadel for all ages".

Now the South Korean puppets assert that there is no reinforced concrete wall which is visible because their criminal act as splittists and war-maniacs is too serious.

The officer warned that if the puppets continue talking nonsense, refusing to pull down the reinforced concrete wall built by themselves, they will face bitterer condemnation at home and abroad.

Daily on South's Removal of Nuclear Weapons

SK2001101490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article entitled "South Korea is the Place Where Nuclear Weapons Must Be Removed Before Anywhere Else."

The paper says:

The withdrawal of the nuclear weapons from South Korea poses as a matter of great concern for the world, a serious international issue, because nowhere in the world nuclear weapons of the U.S. imperialists are deployed so densely and in a three-dimensional way as in South Korea.

More than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons are there in South Korea. Deployed there are all kinds and all types of nuclear weapons which the U.S. imperialists have so far developed and deployed overseas, among them the notorious neutron bomb called "third generation nuclear weapon" and "devilish weapon of the 20th century". The nuclear density there is quadruple that in the NATO sphere.

Having massively introduced nuclear weapons into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are ceaselessly staging war games to mobilise them quickly in a nuclear war.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets as an annual event is a test nuclear war. Besides, they are staging nuclear war games including sea and aerial nuclear strike drills in South Korea almost everyday.

Noting that no place of the earth is under such menacing danger of a nuclear war as the Korean peninsula, the paper says:

If the nuclear weapons are withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean peninsula is turned into a denuclearized zone, the cloud of a nuclear war hanging over this region will be cleared away.

The U.S. imperialists are dreaming of gratifying their wild desire for world supremacy by igniting a nuclear war in Korea and plunging mankind into a nuclear holocaust by expanding it to vast areas of the world. Urged by this desire, they have deployed in South Korea nuclear weapons with their firing and flying ranges going far beyond the Korean penisnula and their delivery means. Anb the nuclear war exercises are oriented to expanding the war to other areas.

The preferential withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea is an indispensable requisite to the complete nuclear disarmament on the planet and denuclearization of the world.

Even if a nuclear disarmament is achieved in other areas, comprehensive and complete elimination of nuclear weapons cannot be expected, if they are not eliminated in South Korea.

The paper further says:

The U.S. imperialists fail to respond to our proposal for tripartite negotiation to discuss the problem of turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free zone and answered our offer for a halt to the war games involving nuclear means with a decision to stage the "Team Spirit 90" joint manoeuvres.

The elimination of nuclear weapons in South Korea is an urgent requisite either from the national point of view or from the viewpoint of world peace.

If the U.S. imperialists persistently oppose the elimination of nuclear weapons in South Korea, they will face denunciation as a wrecker of peace.

Amnesty International Cited on South Abuses

SK1701112290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 17 (KCNA)—The Amnesty International in a report on human rights laid bare the violation of human rights in South Korea and demanded that the South Korean authorities release all the prisoners of conscience, according to a report from London on January 15.

Saying that wholesale arrest and torture in South Korea for the last one year followed the decision of the "government", the Amnesty International stressed in the report:

The crackdown resulted in the arrest of about 800 political and trade union activists in major cities.

Thousands more people were arrested after demonstrations, some of which were violent. Hundreds of people were believed to be still detained for political reasons at the end of 1989. Another 200 political prisoners have been held for between one and 39 years.

Most people arrested on political grounds since April last year are believed to have been denied early and regular access to lawyers and relatives, and some have charged that they were tortured or ill-treated during interrogation in incommunicado detention.

Exposing the reactionary nature of the "National Security Law" of South Korea, the report stressed that the mere fact of travelling to North Korea cannot justify imprisonment.

Police Escort Rev. Mun Ik-hwan to Hospital

SK1801234090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA)—Rev. Mun Ik-hwan who has been suffering from serious diseases in prison was sent to the hospital of Seoul University on January 16 for a close health checkup, according to a report.

He was escorted to the hospital by 7 or 8 fascist policemen, limping, his face swollen.

As already reported, his medical examination in prison at the end of November last year confirmed that he was suffering from high blood-pressure, heart trouble, kidney depression and other diseases.

Public figures formed a committee for an immediate hospital treatment of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and sent a urgent letter to the traitor No Tae-u and waged a powerful movement for his rescue.

After his condition took a turn for the worse, the fascist clique was pressed by public opinion to send him to the hospital.

The fascist clique totally bans contact with him, sealing off the hospital ward with a police force.

According to a report, when he arrived at the hospital, his son and members of the Council of the Movement of Families for Practising Democracy in South Korea rushed up to the front door of the hospital, braving suppression by the police, and encouraged Rev. Mun and denounced the fascist clique for the brutal inhuman persecution, shouting "Immediately release Rev. Mun, a forerunner of national reunification".

30 South Dissident Organizations Form Committee

SK1901052590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 19 (KCNA)—Thirty dissident organisations including the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon) formed a joint measure committee for supporting the "National Council of Trade Unions" (Chonnohyop) in Seoul on January 16, according to a report.

In a declaration the organisations said that they formed a committee to support "Chonnohyop" which is suppressed by the fascist clique and realise justice in the economy, and strongly demanded the puppet authorities to ensure a peaceful opening of the inaugural meeting of "Chonnohyop" slated for January 22.

'Team Spirit 90' Military Exercises Denounced

SK2201025890 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Text] According to military sources, in concert with their open announcement to conduct the criminal "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are further increasing acts of aerial espionage against the Northern half of the Republic. On 19 January the U.S. imperialists dragged into the skies over South Korea an E-3 AWACS from their base for overseas aggression on Okinawa and frantically perpetrated an act of aerial espionage aimed against the inland areas of the Northern half of the Repbulic by flying over the skies above the Military Demarcation Line for a long time. A total of six such espionage acts have been carried out this month.

Around 0800 on 21 January, the U.S. imperialists also perpetrated an aerial espionage act against our side by letting a U-2 high-altitude strategic reconnaissance plane make two passes east and west along the Military Demarcation Line. More than 20 such acts of aerial espionage had been committed as of 20 January. The U.S. imperialists also committed aerial espionage against the wide frontline area of our side by mobilizing 7 to 8 reconnaissance planes of various types, including (RB-1's) and (RC-11's), everyday, totaling more than 130 during the period.

Parachute Exercises Criticized

SK1901020490 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] According to military sources, with the approach of the provocative "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets are bringing dark clouds of war over the Korean peninsula by constantly staging various codename war exercises on the ground, in the air and on the sea.

On 18 January, the U.S. imperialists, mobilizing a number of large-size transportation aircraft into the air above areas in South Korea from their aggressive overseas bases in the Pacific area according to the plan of the criminal "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercise, have frantically staged an air-dropping exercise which was claimed to increase practical combat capabilities of promptly dropping infantry units, special troops, combat equipment and other materials into the operational zone in an emergency.

It was learned that this war exercise will continue for several days. On the same day, the U.S. imperialists, mobilizing many wings of their F-16 fighter-bombers which belong to the U.S. imperialist Air Force in South Korea, staged a firing exercise at ground targets simulating a northward invasion.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets also recently staged a combined operational exercise designed to enhance the practical combat capabilities of the officers of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and the puppet army. Meanwhile, the South Korean puppets, mobilizing large scale mechanized infantry troops, artillery units, tank and armored units into areas close to the Military Demarcation Line, have

frantically staged a combined field camping exercise and a winter-season field mobilization exercise, thus instigating war fever.

On 17 January, the South Korean puppets, mobilizing on a large scale many combat ships and boats of the puppet navy, infantry troops, fighter-bombers, and transportation aircraft from the puppet air force into the West Sea of Korea, viciously staged a joint war exercise covering land, air, and sea which is alleged to enhance the cooperative capabilities in actual war among the army, the air force and the navy.

Repeatedly the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets played with fire. The military aircraft, which were mobilized in aerial war exercises, of various codenames, in the air over areas of South Korea, totaled more than 500 on 17 January alone.

This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are premeditatedly maneuvering to further increase the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

'Wildcat Military Moves' Hit

SK2001051490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists are nowadays sending brasshats of the aggression forces from the mainland and of the United States and their overseas aggression bases to South Korea in the name of "advance party," "inspectors" and "instructors team " to hear final reports on the scheduled "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises from officers of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces stationed in South Korea and the puppet army, while having operational conclaves in succession to stage the war exercises like a real war, according to military sources.

They are making much fuss to examine and confirm preparations fo the large-scale "Team Spirit 90" exercises at the final stage in a few days, while bringing in with all haste officers and soldiers of the aggression forces for the preparation of massive movement and deployment of their units from the mainland of the United States and their overseas aggression bases for the war game against the North.

On January 19 they introduced into South Korea great quantities of combat equipment by formations of large transport planes for the airforce units to be mobilized from their overseas aggression bases during the active stage of the nuclear war game against the North.

Such wildcat military moves of the U.S. imperialists clearly show that the "detente" and "peace" of the Korean peninsula on their lips are all sham and they are burning only with ambition to invade the North.

U.S. Senator on Military Threat

SK1901051590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 19 (KCNA)—Senator Timothy Wirth, member of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee and Colorado Democrat, at a press conference a few days ago cried that "because of the continued military threat North Korea poses to South Korea, there must be no reduction in the ability of the U.S. Forces to deter aggression on the part of the North".

Commenting on his outburst, a news analyst of MINJU CHOSON today says:

This indicates that although the United States pretends to be interested in the "withdrawal" of the U.S. forces from South Korea in compliance with the trend of disarmament and detente, it does not want it in actuality.

The outcry over "Southward invasion" is a trite jargon uttered by the United States and the South Korean puppets from long ago to step up preparations for Northward invasion.

There has never been and is no "threat from the North".

The real threat on the Korean peninsula today is not "threat of Southward invasion from the North" but threat of Northward invasion from the South.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets announced a plan of the "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises, a nuclear war game for invading the North.

Distorting the stark reality, the United States is crying over "military threat" of someone, and contending that the U.S. forces must be maintained in South Korea to "deter the aggression on the part of the North". This is as ridiculous as a thief crying stop thief.

The United States is advocating "military cut" on the one hand and crying over "threat from the North" on the other. This is an artifice to cover up its true intention against disarmament and detente and mislead the world public.

The U.S. imperialists should cool their heads overheated with war fever against the North and act with discretion in keeping with the trend and unconditionally get out of South Korea, taking along all their aggression forces and nuclear weapons.

The world is following the U.S. act.

U.S. 'High-Handed Terrorism' in Panama Scored

SK1801060890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0543 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA)—The Korean people bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists' high-handed terrorism against the missions of Cuba, Nicaragua, Libya and Peru in Pamana, declares NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists who refused to lift their military blockade of the Cuban and Nicaraguan Embassies in Panama illegally stopped the car of the Cuban ambassador and confiscated his passport and detained him again and ringed even the mission of Libya and the residence of the peruvian ambassador, the news analyst says:

Such provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors are a wanton sabotage of the norm of the international law and a violation of the sovereignty and national dignity of these countries.

There is no reason or excuse for the U.S. imperialists to surround foreign missions in Panama and detain their diplomats. The U.S. imperialists obviously seek an insidious purpose through this.

Their terrorism against the embassies of Cuba, Nicaragua, Libya and Peru and their officials show that the U.S. imperialists are running about more feverishly to realise their aggressive designs on these countries at any cost. They intend to give rise to the second Panama incidents in these countries by inventing a new excuse. The people are heightening vigilance against this.

The U.S. imperialists must ponder over the consequences of their reckless acts and withdraw their hand of aggression from Panama and immediately stop provocations against foreign missions.

* Military Cooperation With USSR Intensifies

902C0066 Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 661, 13 Oct 89 pp 1C-6C

[Excerpts] Seoul (NAEWOE)—Recently, North Korea has become an international object of attention as it has created a militaristic atmosphere on the Korean peninsula with rapid development of nuclear weapons while strengthening its relationship with the Soviet Union for military cooperation.

The Soviet Government-operated Radio Moscow in its broadcast on 4 October admitted that North Korea [DPRK]/USSR joint naval maneuvers had been held covertly every year in the Eastern Sea since 1986. Earlier, the South Korean [ROK] Ministry of National Defense released a statement that the DPRK and USSR, mobilizing over 50 of the latest fighter planes and more than 40 warships, had conducted DPRK/USSR joint naval maneuvers covertly in the northern waters of the Eastern Sea in the period of the last 10 days of September. The Moscow broadcast was a comment in response to the ROK statement, and revealed, "As a matter of fact, warships from both the USSR Pacific Fleet and the DPRK Fleet conducted joint training exercises in the final days of September." However, Radio Moscow claimed that unlike the statement from the ROK Ministry of National Defense, only 7 ocean-going warships, 20 boats of various types, and only a third of the number of last year's level of aircraft were mobilized; therefore, the ROK Ministry of National Defense had exaggerated by approximately 5 times the figures. Again, arguing that the training exercises were of a semidefensive nature, the broadcast went on to comment on the statement of the ROK Ministry of National Defense which had pointed out that the exercises constituted a threat to the situation on the Korean peninsula and the Far East region, and contended that the statement "could not but be evaluated as a foolish attempt to divert the public and its eyes and ears from the practical, dangerous, positive military acts such as 'Team-Spirit' training."

Such a report by Radio Moscow in connection with the DPRK/USSR joint training exercises represented a delayed admission of the facts, confirmed on many occasions by the informed national defense sources of the West, let alone South Korea's. What makes it worthy of attention that details of the report by the Moscow broadcast were released at a time when Gorbachev of the Soviet Union was launching positive peace offensives with unilateral reductions in its war-making capacity by carrying out perestroyka and a diplomacy of new thinking is this: Despite its continuing peace offensives, the Soviet Union is not slackening the reins on its Far East war machine, and especially by strengthening its relationship with North Korea for military cooperation, it is creating the effect of adding a feeling of unease to the balance of forces on the Korean peninsula. In fact, the U.S. Department of Defense in its annual report of 27 September also pointed out the effects of military cooperation between North Korea and the Soviet Union affecting the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The annual report assessed the situation that North Korea's continued military threat to South Korea is growing and at present the overall balance of military forces still remains in favor of the North Korean side. Analyzing that in particular, despite extreme economic difficulties, North Korea would continue to strive for the improvement of firepower and mobility of the armed forces and military support, the report pointed out that the military cooperation between the Soviet Union and North Korea which is unmistakably increasing of late is worrisome. Earlier, in its research report the Heritage Foundation, a private U.S. research institution, pointed out that on the heels of having acquired from the Soviet Union the latest weapons such as MiG-23's and close ground support fighters, SU-25's, North Korea has, since last year, received from the Soviet Union MiG-29's which are the most advanced aircraft. As a quid pro quo, North Korea granted the Soviet Union the right to fly across the North Korean territorial sky on its way to Vietnam, a route which, compared to the route over the Strait of Korea previously used by the Soviets, is difficult for the radar bases in South Korea or Japan to cover. Because of that, the probability is known to be high that Soviet aircraft will make use of this route for intelligence activities against the South. In particular, the close ground support fighters, the SU-25's, supplied to North Korea by the Soviet Union are so-called tank killers of a type similar to the U.S. ground attacking A-10's, and

although shorter in cruising range, the Soviet aircraft are heavily armed with 30 mm cannon and rockets. As such, they are attack planes destroying ground targets at a low speed beyond the limits of regular jets. They are the latest aircraft first used in Afganistan. The continued strengthening of the Soviet military relationship with North Korea can be interpreted as meaning that despite the declaration on disarmament by Communist Party General Secretary Gorbachev and the global trend of arms reductions such as troop withdrawals from Eastern Europe, Afganistan, and Mongolia, the Soviet Union is reinforcing in the Far East Region alone its military hardware and troops, along with strengthening military aid to North Korea. North Korea, continuing to increase its military power on a sustained basis on the strength of such Soviet military aid, has recently hurried up its development of nuclear weapons. According to what has been revealed by the Western press and informed U.S. Government sources, in the period of the last 10 days of August, North Korea has constructed a second nuclear facility as part of its effort to develop nuclear weapons in the vicinity of Yongbyon, North Pyongan Province, where a reactor already exists, and it has been pointed out that North Korea will have the capability of making nuclear weapons in a few years. However, inasmuch as North Korea's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons is possible only with the Soviet supply of a nuclear reactor and nuclear fuel, it is too early to predict the realization of such a project.

It is a fact that through the 1980's North Korea has been putting every effort into making practical use of nuclear power, such as creating formally the Ministry of Atomic Power Industry in the State Administration Council in the autumn of 1986. It has been known that an atomic reactor loaded with 75 tons of natural metallic uranium, thermal output 30 MW [megawatts], went into trial operation in October 1987, and that with uranium mines discovered in areas such as Hamhung, Unggi, and Hae Kumgang with deposits estimated at millions of tons, a uranium dressing station is in operation in North Pyongan Province, with a daily dressing capacity of 300 kg of uranium ore. This level of facilities and resources has the capacity to manufacture 7-8 kg of nuclear materials and a 1 kg nuclear bomb. Earlier, following the conclusion of the DPRK/USSR agreement on the peaceful utilization of atomic power in September 1959, North Korea invited nuclear physicists from the Dubna Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in the Soviet Union to assist in accumulating nuclear technology. Again, in 1964, when China acquired nuclear capability, it invited North Korean specialists to become involved in academic exchanges, and every time a nuclear test was held North Korean scholars attended. At present in North Korea there are approximately 5,000 nuclear specialists and technicians in place, and for nearly 25 years since 1965 when it put into operation a 3,000 kW test reactor in Yongbyon, it has been accumulating nuclear technology independently on its own. The Western press estimates that North Korea will have the capability to make nuclear bombs by 1995 at the latest, complete with facilities such as the necessary reactor for nuclear materials and nuclear detonator test ground; and Kim Il-song has been emphasizing that the U.S. nuclear umbrella must be neutralized by acquiring the nuclear capability during his lifetime. Even as North Korea has internally been launching covert efforts to develop nuclear weapons, it has been making nuclear-free arguments in its external propaganda, and toward the end of March 1981 when the chairman of Japan Socialist Party visited Pyongyang, he suggested that the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free zone, thus taking a two-faced attitude.

In the final analysis, the behind-the-scenes objective which North Korea, riding on the coattails of the Soviet Union, is pursuing is the development, in earnest, of nuclear weapons along with military cooperation, and can be explained basically as its intent to maintain the advantage in the balance of forces on the Korean peninsula. The total troop strength of North Korea as of the end of 1988 was revealed recently in the ROK National Defense White Paper to be 870,000, a figure by far surpassing the ROK strength of 650,000. Although North Korea propagandized that its troop strength was reduced by 100,000 in December 1987, the probability is high that they either returned to their barracks or were pressed into the corps of engineers after the "Pyongyang festival" in July, and it is estimated that by the end of the year the troop strength will reach 1 million. The war-making power of North Korea which allocates more than 25 percent of its annual GNP to arms buildup comprises an Army with 26 divisions and 3,500 tanks, troop strength 650,000; a Navy with 520 vessels, total tonnage 71,000 tons, including 21 submarines and 32 high-speed missile boats as the mainstay; and an Air Force with approximately 770 operational aircraft. It has recently been known that it not only has equipped itself with chemical weapons but it also is nurturing biological warfare capability with germ research facilities in place at 6 locations.

Every time an opportunity presents itself, North Korea rants about the "racket of preparations for a northward invasion" commenting on the annual ROK-U.S. joint military training exercises ("Team Spirit") and habitually calls for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, but when viewed in the light of the aforementioned North Korean military trend, it must be said it cannot be anything but a strategem to induce a vacuum in the strength of the South Korean side.

At the same time, it has been reported recently that North Korea is maneuvering for many-sided military cooperation, briskly launching a military diplomacy such as dispatching a military delegation headed by Choe Kwang, chief of General Staff of the People's Army, to China and communist states in Europe.

Choe Kwang visited China for 1 week from 25 through 31 August, and holding talks with National Defense Minister Qin Jiwei and General Secretary Jiang Zemin, pledged to

strengthen their mutual blood alliance and continue to promote their military cooperation. [passage omitted]

Again, in October a Chinese military delegation headed by Yu Huachong, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, was invited to Pyongyang and various military meetings were held, and the Order of National Flag First Class and friendship medal were presented to him. [passage omitted]

USSR Merchant Marine Members View 'Wall'

SK2101081590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 21 (KCNA)—Members of the visiting delegation of the Ministry of Merchant Marine of the USSR headed by its Deputy Minister B.P. Trunov visited Panmunjom and saw the concrete wall.

While seeing the concrete wall built by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in the area South of the Military Demarcation Line, the guests expressed the belief that the barrier of division will surely be pulled down and Korea be reunified into one.

The head of the delegation had this to say:

Seeing the concrete wall, I have come to know well the sufferings the Korean people are undergoing due to the national split.

The concrete wall should be removed at once, which is the demand of the present time when people love and want peace.

I hope for the realisation of the new save-the-nation proposal advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address for this year. Korea is sure to be reunified because the international prestige of the DPRK is high and there is the people united as one.

For the settlement of the question of Korea's reunification the U.S. troops should withdraw from South Korea, he stressed.

Soviet Magazine on South's 'Legacy of Despotism'

SK1701105490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] Moscow January 15 [date as received] (KCNA)—The first issue 1990 of the Soviet magazine NOVOYE VREMYA carried an article laying bare the scheme of the South Korean puppet clique for permanent division.

The magazine accuses the South Korean puppet clique of persecuting more harshly Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, woman student Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon who visited the Northern half of Korea with desire for reunification.

There is a barrier of division in Korea, it notes, adding:

A concrete wall has been built along the Military Demarcation Line.

Rev. Mun Ik-hwan paved the way for civilian-level dialogue between the North and the South and Yim Su-kyong and Mun Kyu-hyon took a step farther to be the first to make a breakthrough in the barrier of division. This shows that the barrier cannot block the desire of the patriots fighting for the reunification of the country and this seems to have frightened the South Korean authorities.

Bringing to light the falsehood and deception of the "July 7 declaration" of the traitor No Tae-u, the magazine says:

This is proved by the trial of Mun Ik-hwan, Yim Su-kyong and Mun Kyu-hyon, the like of which is a legacy of despotism.

Japan's 'Military Expansion' Policy Denounced

SK2201070890 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0007 GMT 22 Jan 89

[NODONG SINMUN 22 January commentary: "Running Counter to the Trend of Disarmament and Detente"]

[Text] Running counter to the worldwide trend of disarmament and detente, Japanese reactionary forces are advancing along the road of military expansion and a policy of great military power.

Claiming that the cold war still exists in Asia and the military situation in the Far East is grave, the Japanese ruling bunch is babbling that Japan should continue to strengthen its military power.

Kaifu, the Japanese prime minister, said recently in the Diet that the Japanese Government will not change its 5-year goal for increasing its defense capability regardless of how East-West relations may develop.

During the current 5-year military expansion plan, which will be completed in 1990, Japan has sought to arm its Air Force with 300 F-15 and F-4 fighter-bombers and its Navy with 60 destroyers and 100 P-3C anti-submarine patrol aircraft.

It is well known that when this plan is achieved, Japan will become a great military power, second only to the United States in the capitalist world. The level of military expansion sought by the Japanese ruling bunch is to strengthen its self-defense forces in such a manner as to be able to independently carry out a local war. Toward this end, enhancing the capability to carry out a preemptive attack and to wage a lengthy war and establishing a war system has been accelerated.

Japan's military strategy is being turned into strategy of preemptive attack from that of defensive combat. Following its decision to introduce long-range AWACS and super-horizontal radars, the Japan Defense Agency recently decided to introduce aerial fuel-supply aircraft to drastically increase the flying range of its fighters. This is a clear expression of the change in strategy. The Navy

is planning to introduce the (Ezit) ship, which is equipped with the most modern missiles, and to possess aircraft carriers in the near future.

The Army is being armed with new equipment to enhance its offensive and mobilization capability. It has been decided that a military intelligence headquarters composed of 2,000 personnel will be established and a staff office for electronic warfare will be formed. In addition, the intelligence and operational command system has been strengthened.

To meet such military demands, the Japanese Government allocated Y4.16 trillion as its military budget in Fiscal Year 1990.

That Japan's annual military cost exceeded 4 trillion yen is an unprecedented matter. At a time when cutting military costs has become an overall trend, only Japan is swiftly increasing military expenditures.

ASAHI SHIMBUN pointed out that Japan is ranked as the third largest country in the world in terms of military expenditure. Why are Japanese reactionary forces running amok frantically with military expansion without paying any attention to the worldwide trend of disarmament?

The reason for this is that they are engrossed with a militaristic ambition to militarily dominate vast areas in Asia and in the Pacific by taking advantage of worldwide trend of disarmament, thus recovering its former colonial imperialist state. They also want to become a great military power which can exercise not only economic but military influence on the international arena by possessing military strength corresponding to great economic power.

For achieving such an ambition, the Japanese ruling circle needs military expansion, not disarmament, and requires aggravation of tension as an excuse for justifying such military expansion. This is why the Japanese reactionaries are propagandizing as if Japan is faced with threat of aggression from outside.

The Japanese magazine, MILITARY CRITIC, pointed out that there is no reason that Japan should be afraid of aggression and attack by other countries. This is a rightful opinion.

All facts show that the strained military situation in the Far East has not been created by some else and that (?Japan) is one of the ringleaders who created such a situation.

The fact that Japan is accelerating preparations for invading Asia again with aggressive Armed Forces, one of the dominant Armed Forces in the world, is itself a major factor aggravating tensions in this area.

Not satisfied with this, Japan left its territory as a nuclear offensive base by joining the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war strategy. Thus, it is actively participating in creating a nuclear threat against the Asian countries.

The spearhead of the overseas invasion of the Japanese reactionaries is being directed toward Korea. The military provocation policy of the Japanese reactionaries who are running counter to disarmament and detente will not only threaten peace in Asia and in the world but also will bring about irreversible consequences against Japan itself.

'Japanese Reactionary Forces' Hit

SK2201053190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 22 Jan 90

["NODONG SINMUN Flails Japanese Reactionaries' Policy of Military Adventure"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 22 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today lashes at the Japanese reactionary forces racing toward arms buildup and conversion of Japan into a military power against the global trend of disarmament and detente.

The news analyst says:

Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu at a recent Diet session blared that the Japanese Government "will not change the target of defence buildup according to the present five-year readjustment program of defense capabilities", independent of East-West relations. When this target is maintained, Japan would become a military power second to the United States in the capitalist world.

The level of arms buildup aimed at by the Japanese ruling guarters is to reinforce the "Self-Defence Forces" to such an extent where they could replace the U.S. military role in Asia and wage a local war for themselves.

The Japanese military strategy is turning into a forestalling attack strategy from the "Total Defence Strategy". This is proved by the fact that following its decision to introduce long-range AWACS and over-horizon radars the Japanese Defence Agency recently decided to introduce air refueling plane so as to radically increase the flight range of fighter bombers and it plans to have more aircraft carriers in a few years to come.

The Japanese Government allocated 4,160 billion yen as the military budget for the fiscal 1990. It is something unprecedented that Japan's annual military spending topped the 4,000 billion yen mark.

Why are the Japanese reactionary forces so overheated in arms buildup paying no heed to the global trend of disarmament?

Underlying this drive is their military ambition to establish a military control over the vast area of the Asia-Pacific and restore their old position of colonial empire taking advantage of the global trend of disarmament.

They want to make Japan possess "military strength commensurate with her being an economic power" and

become a strong military power which will exercise its influence in the international arena not only economically but also militarily.

Facts show that Japan is also chiefly responsible for the serious military situation in the Far East.

The spearhead of the Japanese reactionaries' overseas aggression is directed to Korea, above all.

Their policy of military adventure going against disarmament and detente not only threatens peace in Asia and the rest of the world but also brings irrevocable consequences to Japan itself.

Paper Denounces Buildup

SK2001103490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)—PYONGYANG SINMUN yesterday said that the Japanese militarists accustomed to hit the jackpot with the backing of a big power have raised their heads again to threaten world peace and step up preparations for a war to invade Asian countries.

A clear proof of this is that the reactionary government of Japan decided to allot 4,160 billion yen to "defence appropriations" of the new fiscal year, or 6.1 percent higher than those of the current fiscal year, noted the paper.

In an article headlined "Japanese Reactionaries' Undisguised Move To Build Military Power," the paper says:

The Japanese Government's step to drastically increase military budget in the new fiscal year goes against the trend of the time toward peace and detente and it is an open challenge to the peace-loving people of the world who aspire after peace and security in Asia and the world.

The Japanese reactionaries declare quite often that Japan should increase military expenditure because "no trend of detente is yet visible" and "no sign of arms cut is in sight" in Asia. These utterances of the Japanese reactionaries are a fabrication and sophism to justify their moves for arms expansion.

It is entirely because of arms buildup and armed reinforcement of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries that the Asian situation still remains tense despite our country and other Asian countries are making all their sincere efforts to relax the situation and reduce armed forces.

The peace-loving people of Asia and the world should frustrate the foolish act of the Japanese reactionaries with heightened vigilance against their moves to head for overseas aggression with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

O Chin-u Greets Laotian Defense Minister

SK1901113190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 19 (KCNA)—Vice Marshal O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greetings to General Khamtai Siphandon, vice-premier and minister of defence of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and commander of the Lao People's Army [LPA], on the founding anniversary of the LPA.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the peoples and armies of the two countries would continue to expand and develop in the common struggle for peace and socialism against imperialism, the message sincerely wished him greater success in his responsible work to increase the defence capabilities of the country.

Kim Yong-nam Meets With New CSSR Envoy

SK1801102490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA)—Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam today met and conversed with Zbynek Schee, newly-appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to Korea, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him.

Strong Guidance Over Economic Work Urged

SK1901112790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 19 (KCNA)—It is an important guarantee for a great upsurge in the '90s for the party organisations and officials to display brisk acivities and work out a scientific plan and take revolutionary measures, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

Strengthened guidance of the party over economic work is a powerful motive force encouraging and stimulating the entire working masses to a great upswing by enlisting their zeal, the article says, and goes on:

Only when a people wage a hard struggle by mobilizing their own strength in face of great difficulties, a road of advance is opened and a genuine independence and prosperity and national dignity are guaranteed. This is a sum total of the history of our socialist construction. If we give rise to a great upsurge with maximum increased production and economy in our own way under the favourable condition today, we can add shine to the socialist system of chuche and powerfully demonstrate its vitality and dignity.

That the party organisations display brisk activities and strengthen party's guidance over economic work is also an important factor in bringing about a new great upswing through the improvement of the organisational work and commanding by economic guiding workers in keeping with the demand of the fighting tasks for this year.

The key to a turn in this year's economic construction lies in abiding by the socialist economic law and principle of economic management in all fields and units and making everybody strictly observe the economic management norms and order and the discipline of planning stipulated in the taean work system.

It is of weighty importance for the officials to pay party's close attention to putting management activities on a scientific basis and rationalizing them. The biggest reserve of increased production and economy lies in technical innovation and scientisation of management activities, stresses the article.

Goals Set for Agricultural Production Upsurge

SK1701223290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 17 (KCNA)—A peasants' meeting was held at the Chongsan Cooperative Farm to carry out the tasks set forth in the New Year address of the great leader President Kim Il-song and at the national agricultural conference. A socialist emulation was proposed to the agricultural working people throughout the country at the meeting to effect a great upsurge in agricultural production.

The participants in the meeting resolved to hit the goal of over 10 tons of grain per hectare this year, raise the output of meat 13.4 percent, fruit 14.8 percent and cocoons 17.5 percent above last year by launching a powerful campaign to create the new "speed of the 90s".

The meeting called for further raising the technical and cultural standards of the agricultural working people and turning Chongsan-ri into a modern village better to live in.

The main principle of the socialist emulation was read out at the meeting.

Rural Personnel Trained in Large Numbers

SK1701223690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 17 (KCNA)—A large number of able technical personnel are trained and sent to the countryside in Korea to contribute to the industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

Today as many as 240,000 technicians and specialists serve agriculture.

An average of 62 technicians and specialists work on each cooperative farm. Nearly 100 of them work on each of many cooperative farms in such major agricultural areas as South Hwanghae and South Pyongan Provinces.

There were only 120 technicians and specialists in Sukchon County, South Pyongan province, in 1963. But now their number ahs increased to more than 2,000.

Farmers' colleges and field study teams were formed in various places in the 1980s to create a more favourable condition for agricultural working people to receive higher education while at work. In South Pyongan Province 6,000 members of youth sub-workteams all became assistant engineers in three years after they proceeded to the countryside upon graduating from senior middle schools and 300 farmers have become assistant engineers on the Paeksok Cooperative Farm, Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, and above 50 percent of the farmers on the Munjang Cooperative Farm, Kwaksan County, North Pyongan Province.

All the farmers of the Hakso Cooperative Farm, Yomchu County, have learned how to drive tractors.

There are countless units where all the workteam or subworkteam members have grown to be engineers and assistant engineers such as the Chongan Cooperative Farm in Kangso District, the Pungchon Cooperative Farm in Tongim County and the Sangso Cooperative Farm in Anju City.

Increase in Tractor Production Reported

SK1601223690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 16 (KCNA)—Tractors are massively produced and supplied to the rural committies every year in Korea.

The number of the tractors serving agriculture has increased more than four times as against that in 1963, the year before the publication of the rural theses in Korea.

The number of the tractors per 100 hectares of arable land reached seven in the plain area and six in the intermediate and mountainous areas long ago.

Korea's tractor industry traces its origin back to 1958.

That year the workers of Kiyang manufactured the first tractor, "Chollima" No. 1, with their own efforts and technology at a small farm machine factory by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. The factory turned into a modern general tractor works with an annual production capacity of tens of thousands of tractors in the 1970s.

And large and small tractor production bases made their appearance in Wonsan, Chongju and other areas.

Now Korea mass-produces "Chollima", "Pungnyon", "Chonjin" and other types of tractors suitable to the country's climatic and topographical features, relying on is own powerful tractor industry.

And new-type efficient tractors have been developed, among them 80 h.p. tractor "Chollima", 40 h.p. tractor with flexible forewheels, small tractor with a 4 h.p. motor.

Korea set itself the goal of bringing up to 10-12 the number of the tractors for each 100 hectares of arable land during the third Seven-Year Plan.

Apartments for 50,000 Planned for Pyongyang

SK1601105890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 16 (KCNA)—Working people and builders of Pyongyang held a joint meeting at the Pyongyang indoor stadium this afternoon and vowed to bring about a new great upswing in the construction of apartment houses for 50,000 families by waging a dynamic drive for the "speed in the 90s" in hearty response to the New Year address of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the decisions of the 17th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Choe Mun-son, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, delivered a report, which was followed by speeches.

The reporter and speakers recalled that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il unfolded a bold and ambitious plan to build modern flats for 50,000 families in Pyongyang by the end of 1991 and powerfully called the whole party, the whole country and the entire people to this glorious drive. This vast project can be carried out only by our party which faithfully serves solely the people, they stressed.

They noted that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who has constantly shown loving care for the improvement of the livelihood of the citizens of the capital, clearly indicated concrete orientantion and ways for the construction of houses for 50,000 families and took all necessary measures to press ahead with the construction.

They said the party's design to build the above-said houses will be carried out with success as there are the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the might of the singlehearted unity in which the leader, the party and the masses form a harmonious whole and the solid foundation of an independent economy.

The meeting said with special stress that the entire working people and builders of the capital should create the new "speed in the 90s" in the construction of the houses for 50,000 families by giving full scope to the mass heroism and creative ardor at all construction sites of the capital in the same spirit and stamina as were displayed in the period of the great chollima upsurge after the ceasefire.

An appeal to the party members and working people across the country was adopted at the meeting.

The appeal stressed that the entire party members and the working people, bearing in mind the intention of the party, should decisively turn out in the grand construction and work once again world-startling miracles and make innovations at all construction sites by creating the new "speed of the 90s."

Designers Tap Reserves for House Construction

SK1801234090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA)—A designing group in the capital city of Pyongyang recently tapped reserves for the construction of houses for 2,400 families.

They found the reserves in the designing of flats for 30,000 families to be built in the project of Naknang Street, in the second-stage project of Kwangbok Street and other housing construction in Pyongyang.

Taking into consideration opinions of citizens and builders and basing themselves on the study of the trend of the development of housing construction, they drew up an ichnograph to introduce a more effective standardization on a higher standard.

In designing houses, they introduced new pre-fab parts containing electric, heating, water supply and drainage systems and new electric wiring method and other technical innovation and rationalisation proposals.

In this way reserves were found in the designing of houses of 30,000 families to save steel for flats of 3,200 families, cement for flats of 800 families, timber for flats of 2,000 families and quantities of other building materials.

In terms of investment, these are enough to build modern apartment houses for 2,400 families.

Thermal Power Plant Under Construction in Nampo

SK1601224090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 16 (KCNA)—A large thermal power plant is being built in Nampo, a port city of culture on the west coast of Korea.

The plant will satisfactorily meet the ever growing need for power and contribute to the introduction of a central heating system in the city.

A ground-breaking ceremony was held some time ago.

The city construction company, the May 16 construction company and other enterprises in charge of the main front in the construction of the plant have intensively mobilized workforce and machines to complete the preparatory construction in a short time.

In the meantime, brisk preparations are under way for building modern flats for the employees of the plant in the city. The December thermal power plant is also under construction in Nampo Municipality.

New Heating Method Used in Hotel Construction

SK1801233690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1803 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA)—The technicians participating in the construction of the 105-storeyed

Yugyong Hotel recently succeeded in contriving a new heating method by a stone radiator.

This method is introduced in many buildings in Pyongyang.

In this heating method a circuit is laid on one side of a sheet of natural slate or granite or artificial stone and it is coated with pyrogen and electric current is applied.

The stone radiator can be installed not only on the floor of a room of a dwelling house but also on a wall of an office room and a public building. Capable of raising temperature up to hundreds of degrees, it can be used in water and steam bath.

Operated by electricity for home use, its installation is simple and it can well ensure culture in living environment. In this new heating device, temperature in the room can be freely adjusted. The economic effectiveness of the heating method by the stone radiator is very high. The cost is much lower than the coal boiler.

South Korea

No, Two Kims To Announce New Party 22 Jan

SK2101114690 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Text] President No Tae-u, who is also president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP]; Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP]; and Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] will hold a meeting in Chongwadae at 1000 tomorrow morning to agree on the principle of founding a new political party, which will seek a coalition of the conservative forces by merging the three political parties of the DJP, the RDP, and the NDRP.

Kang Sam-chae, spokesman of the RDP, in a meeting with reporters this afternoon said that in the meeting, they will exchange their opinions on the realignment of the present political structure and that the final direction for the political realignment plan, which has been widely discussed through various channels thus far, will be concluded with the founding of a new political party with the DJP, the RDP, and the NDRP.

It was also learned from the RDP spokesman that the presidents of the three political parties will issue a joint statement concerning their agreement on the principle, contents, and detailed direction that they will adhere to in the founding of a new political party.

In this connection, NDRP President Kim Chong-pil, in a meeting with reporters this afternoon, said that the birth of a new political party will follow the form of merging the three political parties of the DJP, the RDP, and the NDRP and that the name of the new party will be designated anew. President Kim Chong-pil also said that the new party will be born before the lunar New Year day and that all preparations for founding a new party have been completed. Thus, he indicated that the birth of a new party is imminent.

Kim Tae-chung Denounces New Party

SK2201014190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 22 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u, in a move that sent shock waves throughout the nation, on Monday joined his party with two of South Korea's opposition parties.

No will head the new conservative party, as yet unnamed, while Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) and Kim Chong-pil of the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP) will serve on the five-member collective leadership council.

The three are to officially announce their agreement on the merger of the Democratic Justice Party and the no. 2 and no. 3 opposition parties at Chongwadae, the presidential office, later in the morning.

They have also agreed to seek an amendment to the Constitution to replace the presidential system of government with a cabinet system.

From their vantage points as members of the Leadership Council of the Conservative Alliance, which observers say will be modeled after Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, the two Kims are expected to be well placed as faction heads to seek the presidency after No serves out his five-year presidency in 1993.

No will likely appoint lawmakers from the former opposition parties as cabinet ministers once the merger is completed, an informed DJP source said.

Kim Tae-chung, who was frozen out of the deal, denounced it as "Nonsense and in disregard of the people," and as political bargaining among the three parties and vowed to fight the "Moves to convert the military dictatorship into a one party dictatorship."

"It is like a military coup and the yushin dictatorship (of President Pak Chong-hui). The people will not tolerate it," said Kim, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD).

Kim Tae-chung's harsh stance could place him on a collision course with the soon-to-be-formed ruling group.

The projected party will have more than two-thirds of the National Assembly seats and Kim's PPD will be the lone opposition party.

Kim Yong-sam, who initiated the realignment along with Kim Chong-pil, said the integration of the three parties resulted from the "People's demand for revolutionary change beyond the barrier of concepts of relations between ruling and opposition parties."

The RDP leader, who struggled against the successive dictatorial rules of Pak and Chon Tu-hwan during the past three decades, also said the new party will open its doors to the PPD.

There are worries that the coming party will deepen regional animosity if it excludes the PPD, which totally dominates the southwestern cholla provinces with one-fifths of the nation's 42 million people.

The RDP and NDRP leaders concluded the realignment in a bid, they claim, to stabilize politics and effectively cope with changes in inter-Korean relations and the international situation.

President No, who agreed to consider reshaping the four-party system because, he said, it is very important for the nation's future, may have concluded that he was unable to handle state affairs effectively with just 127 of the 299 assembly seats.

It is the first time that a ruling and an opposition party have joined forces in the more than 40 years of modern Korean politics, which critics say is more used to strife between rival parties over power and partisan interests.

The lightning integration of conservative forces followed a three-week-long debate over realignment, which emerged as the top political issues after liquidation of former president Chon Tu-hwan's rule was pronounced over with his yearend testimony in a National Assembly hearing.

Dissidents and radical students, a minority group with a strong political voice, have branded the merger a "Political bargain to extend military dictatorial rule."

No may have feigned a prudent attitude toward realignment when all the time he really sought to reshape the four-party political landscape and eventually create a cabinet system, which he also sees as more suitable for the nation's political circumstances, analysts said.

Kim Chong-pil, prime minister under ex-president Pak Chong-hui and a strong advocate of the cabinet system, said Sunday he was sure No would change the presidential system to a cabinet system within his tenure.

High-ranking officials from the DJP, RDP and NDRP will draw up the details of the merger with a view to fielding candidates of the new party in local elections due in the first half of the year, the source said.

The new party will recruit prominent national figures from outside its ranks for the five-member collective leadership council. Names on the short-list include Kim Sang-hyop, former prime minister and current president of the Korean National Red Cross, Kim Chun-yop, former president of Korea University, and Yi Han-pin, former deputy prime minister, the source said.

Kim Tae-chung Demands No Resign

SK2201032890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 22 (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) reacted with harsh criticism Monday to the surprise decision to merge South Korea's three other parties into a giant new ruling party, making the largest opposition party the only opposition party.

Kim, shocked and enraged by the news that came without warning Sunday evening, demanded the dissolution of the National Assembly and the resignation of President No Tae-u before No joins Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil in forming the proposed new party.

The opposition leader, after chairing an emergency meeting of senior party officials Monday morning, warned of a struggle against the government and called the merger of the three parties "a coup against representative politics and a rebellion in disregard of the people's rights."

He denounced Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil for "betraying the will of the people," saying they were elected to fulfill their promises to lead the opposition and suppport the presidential government system.

Kim called for the dissolution of the National Assembly to ask the people to vote in a general election on whether the merger was justified and the immediate resignation of No to test public support for his decision to rewrite the Constitution.

He said the two demands will be adopted as official demands Tuesday at a joint meeting of senior PPD officials and lawmakers.

Kim became top opposition leader in the April 1988 general elections over archrival Kim Yong-sam.

Kim had urged No to maintain the current political structure and hinted he would help maintain political stability if the current system lasted.

The three opposition parties hold a combined majority in the National Assembly.

Kim told ruling party Chairman Pak Tae-chun, "I am very ashamed at having not known of the move" when the two met Sunday evening.

Kim also said he cannot understand why No himself wished to stir up the present political instability when things had just calmed down for the first time since No assumed the presidency with the conclusion of the liquidation of the negative legacies of former president Chon Tu-hwan's administration on New Year's eve.

"Now that our party is the only opposition party to fight against the government, we will resist any dictatorial

movement in the future by reminding ourselves of the period of fighting against the Pak Chong-hui regime in the 1970s," Kim said.

Kim refused to comment on the possibility of recruiting progressive lawmakers and dissidents into the PPD or forming a new party.

YONHAP Details North-South Sports Talks

SK2201081590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0754 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Jan 22 (YONHAP)—Talks between South and North Korea on forming a single Korean team to the 1990 Beijing ASIAD failed to make headway Monday as the two sides remained deadlocked over an addendum proposed by South Korea.

In the sixth working-level contact, the South demanded that the North accept a seven-point addendum on the implementation of agreements reached in previous rounds of talks while the North demanded that the South withdraw the addendum completely.

South Korea originally proposed a 10-point addendum but dropped three articles in the seventh main meeting Jan. 18.

The South proposed another working-level contact on Thursday but the North refused and said, "further contact is unnecessary unless South Korea withdraws the addendum."

The South said a device to guarantee implementation of the agreements was vital, reminding the North that it blocked South Korea from participating in the 1979 World Table Tennis Championships in Pyongyang.

Charging that the North had never intended to create a single team, chief Southern delegate Yim Tae-un said formation of a joint team for September's ASIAD now looked hopeless.

The North's rejection of a device to guarantee implementation of the agreements means their purpose is not the formation of a joint team but to obstruct South Korea's individual participation in the Beijing Games, he said.

The two Koreas will resume the discussion at the eighth main meeting Jan. 29, but the chance of progress is slim unless there are dramatic concessions by each side.

Cultural Exchange Proposal With North 'Likely'

SK2001025690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 20 (YONHAP)—South Korea is likely to propose a meeting with North Korea on Jan. 25 to discuss cultural exchange, a government official said Saturday.

"To bridge the cultural gap between the South and the North since the nation's division in 1945, inter-Korean cultural exchanges should be made," a spokesman for the Culture Ministry said. "Discussion among officials concerned, including the Unification Board, is under way under the direction that the Government will offer inter-Korean cultural exchange to Pyongyang next Thursday."

"The proposal will cover exchanges of traditional art troupes, joint exhibition of cultural properties, joint study and excavation of historical relics. The reason we limit the cultural exchanges to traditional fields is that a consensus between the two sides can be reached easily in traditional culture since it has no political character.

"North Korea, I believe, will positively comply with South Korea's offer because the two sides' art troupes already gave exchange performances in Seoul and Pyongyang in 1985, when dispersed families from both sides visited their hometowns," he said.

'Concrete Wall' Identified as Tank Barrier

SK2001013490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jan 90 p 3

[By staff reporter Pak In-chol]

[Text] Chorwon, Kangwon-to—The Army said the "concrete wall" south of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), which North Korea asked the South to remove recently, is an anti-tank obstacle.

Brig. Gen. Kang Chong-pil, deputy commander of a division west of Chorwon, said that defensive tank barriers have been built well outside the DMZ and barbed-wire fences have been erected along the Armistice Line in an effort to prevent surprise attacks and clandestine infiltrations by the Communist North.

"The five-meter-high anti-tank barriers cover only 12 percent of our division and they were mostly built in the central and western areas in the DMZ between 1978-79," he said. No anti-tank barriers have been erected in the eastern sector and the mountains in the central and western sectors, Kang said.

He said, "We constructed the defensive tank barriers because North Korea possesses scores of tanks capable of climbing over five-meter barriers."

Although North Korea is free from the threat of tanks, the officer charged, it built along the forward line more than 10 anti-tank barriers, which are 1,000-4,000m long and made of concrete, stones and mud covered with grass.

The Defense Ministry invited about 100 domestic and foreign reporters to the front-line area to document the barriers and barbed-wire built by South and North Korea.

North Korean leader Kim Il-song has said in his New Year's message that the concrete walls erected south of the Military Demarcation Line should be torn down to permit free travel by people of both sides.

Kim also has claimed there are no walls of any kind in the North and that only barbed-wire fences have been erected to mark the demarcation line and they can be removed at any time.

But Brig. Gen. Kang said North Korea set up minefields and powerful electric wire fences, as well as concrete walls in the DMZ.

"There is no barrier like the Berlin Wall blocking free travel between South and North Korea," the deputy commander added.

He said Kim Il-song is a liar. "Can you see any concrete wall as claimed by him," Kang said.

Fund for Economic Exchanges With North Planned

SK1601022690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea will establish a fund to expedite economic exchanges with North Korea, thereby reducing tensions on the Korean peninsula, Deputy Premier Cho Sun said Tuesday.

"The South-North Korea Economic Exchange and Cooperation Fund will be created to improve economic relations with North Korea with an initial capital of 200 billion to 300 billion won (294 million to 441 million U.S. dollars)," said Cho, who is also economic planning minister. Cho disclosed the plan while briefing president No Tae-u on major policies of the Economic Planning Board (EPB) for 1990.

"The scale of fund will be determined based on the demand of the North Korean side, but it is under consideration to begin with 200 billion to 300 billion won," cho reported.

The fund is a follow-up measure to No's call for economic cooperation with the Northern half of the peninsula in a news conference Jan. 10. The president also called for the formation of a single Korean economic community.

Cho told No the EPB will push for normalization of relations with East Bloc nations and seek agreements on mutual investment protection in a positive response to pro-democracy reforms in the region.

To promote economic cooperation with those nations, the EPB will utilize the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, which is roughly 150 billion won (220 million dollars), Cho said.

South Korea sees East Europe, now on the way to a market-based economic system, as a potential source of economic partners.

Direct Import of North Pharmaceuticals Weighed

SK1601013290 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jan 90 p 6

[Text] The government is seeking ways to import North Korean pharmaceutical goods in a direct trade with North Korea as part of government effort to expand cooperation with North Korea, said the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs yesterday.

Thus far North Korean pharmaceutical products have been imported into the country through Hong Kong, but the government will promote the direct exchange of pharmaceutical goods produced in the South including anti-biotics for North Korean herb medicinal goods.

One measures under study is allocating some 20 percent of oriental herb medicinal products imports including dried herb plants to North Korea in exchange for South Korean anti-biotics.

South Vexed by Hong Kong Flight to Pyongyang

HK1701023290 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Jan 90 p 7

[By John Marsh in Pyongyang]

[Text] South Korea is putting pressure on the Hong Kong authorities to check how a chartered flight took a group of people from the territory to North Korea, it was claimed yesterday.

A source in Pyongyang said after speaking to the Civil Aviation Authority of China (CAAC) in Beijing that South Korea was "giving them a hard time" because of the trip.

"We were told to expect a lot of questions—the South wants to know how this happened," the source said.

The chartered CAAC flight, carrying 102 businessmen, travel agents and journalists, will return to Hong Kong this afternoon.

It is highly unusual for the hard-line North Korean regime to approve such a trip.

The group arrived in the North Korean capital on Saturday after touching down for less than an hour in the northeastern Chinese city of Shenyang.

Businessmen from Taiwan, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore and Hong Kong are among those making the trip.

Their passports were not stamped in either China or North Korea to avoid potential trouble with their respective governments.

South Korean representatives in Hong Kong made extensive inquiries about the trip when details were announced earlier this month.

But a spokesman from the (South) Korean Consulate in Hong Kong said it had no knowledge of any complaint, comment or opinion being expressed by Seoul.

He said South Korea had no diplomatic links with China, so it was impossible for a complaint to have been lodged against CAAC.

"How can we put pressure on CAAC when we have no business with CAAC?" the spokesman said.

The Hong Kong Government was also said to have not heard of any complaints from South Korea about the flight.
Meanwhile, a Hong Kong-based Reuter journalist was briefly detained during the trip after trying to photograph a building guarded by soldiers in Pyongyang.
Brad Hunt, a Canadian, said a soldier shouted at him after seeing him take the photograph.
Hunt began to walk away, but guards in a car drove after him and took him to a nearby building.
They asked him to surrender his film. Hunt refused and asked for permission to make a telephone call, which the soldiers refused.
He was freed after two hours when an official involved in handling the tour group was called to the building where Hunt was being held.
Hunt was given an apology and told there had been a misunderstanding. He will return to Hong Kong with the rest of the group this afternoon.

Government To Ease Foreign Exchange Controls

SK1701041290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 17 (YONHAP)—The government will ease foreign exchange controls this year so that some businesses may purchase or possess foreign currencies within a certain limit, finance minister Yi Kyu-song said Tuesday.

Briefing President No Tae-u on his ministry's policies, Yi said he will introduce a market average exchange rate system in the first half of the year. Under this system, foreign exchange rates are determined by inter-bank trade of foreign currencies.

The ministry will allow general trading companies to hold foreign currencies abroad and banks to issue foreign currency denominated bonds. In order to promote economic cooperation, the ministry will seek investment guarantee agreements with east-bloc countries, the Soviet Union and China.

Double taxation avoidance agreements are also to be sought with Malta, Portugal, Poland and Yugoslavia in the first half.

The ministry will expand the economic cooperation fund from 150 billion won (220 million U.S. dollars) to 200 billion won (294 million dollars) and extend loans worth 160 million dollars to 12 countries including Indonesia, the Philippines and Ghana.

EC Envoy Arrives, Calls for Good Relations

SK1701042090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 17 (YONHAP)—"The European Common Market, the biggest trading unit in the world, will be open to everybody of course, on condition that the opening is two-way," the first European Community (EC) representative here said Tuesday.

Gilles Anouil [spelling of names as received], upon arriving at Kimpo International Airport to assume his post as the first head of the EC commission delegation to Seoul, advised Korean businessmen to exploit the vast business opportunities that the common market is to provide not only to Europeans but to the world.

The 56-year-old journalist-turned-diplomat said he would give priority to informing Koreans about what is happening in Western Europe, terming it "a revolution." The idea of forming a common market was adopted in Milan in 1985 and gave a new dynamism to European society, which was once considered limited economically, said the Frenchman.

Gilles said the EC is interested in opening up the Korean market and called for Seoul to expedite trade and investment, saying the two sides will develop good relations if they cooperate based on free market principles. He urged smoother and faster opening of the market to foreign products in the future and correction of the "discrimination" that European products face in Korea and "misconceptions" about "fortress Europe."

On the rapid changes in East Europe, Gilles said they have posed new questions but it is uncertain at this moment how the movement will influence the realization of an integrated European market.

EC To Levy Anti-Dumping Duties on CD Players

SK1901014190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jan 90 p 6

[Text] The European Community has confirmed that anti-dumping duties of up to 26.1 percent will be levied on compact disc players from Korea effective yesterday, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. [KOTRA] said.

According to KOTRA, 10.7 percent anti-dumping tariffs will be imposed on compact disc players made by Samsung Electronics Co., 14.4 percent on Dongwon Electronics Co. players, 19.4 percent on Haitai International Inc. players and 26.1 percent on Gold Star Co. players.

An investigation was launched in July 1987 after a suit charging Korean firms with dumping was filed with the EC Commission by the Committee of Metrophonics Producers, and Connected Technologies, including Philips Co. of the Netherlands, Grundig of West Germany and Bang Olufsen of Denmark. Provisional imposition of anti-dumping tariffs began last July.

The anti-dumping rate on compact disc players from Japan ranges from 8.5 percent to 27.5 percent, KOTRA said.

International Technological Ties Targeted

SK1901021190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jan 90 p 3

[Text] The government will strengthen technological ties with foreign countries to surmount the barriers of technologically advanced countries, Minister of Science and Technology Yi Sang-hui said.

Yi said the promotion of international cooperation is also designed to help overcome the weakness of Korean R&D capabilities.

Speaking to an academic forum Wednesday, Yi said the government has designated this year as the "year for paving the foundation for an international research community."

"It is inevitable for us to promote international cooperation if we are to survive the technological competition and become a leading nation of the world by the end of this decade," he said.

In its first step, the minister said, the government will promote joint research projects with foreign countries.

To identify possible fields of cooperation, fact-finding missions consisting of government and industry officials will be sent to the United States and Europe this year.

Yi said the government will also encourage Korean research institutes to set up overseas branches.

That will give Korean researchers easier access to the technological information of advanced countries, he said.

The minister said the government will establish a systematic technological information network for efficient management of technological information at home and abroad.

"A government agency in charge of gathering and providing all technology-related information will be established soon," Yi said.

He said the government plans to sign a scientific and technological cooperation agreement with the United States and Canada this year.

"I also hope we can expand our technological partnerships to the Soviet Union, China, Poland and other socialist countries," he said.

Hungary is the sole Eastern European country among the 20 nations with which Korea has established a government-level technological cooperation accord.

Agricultural, Technological Exchanges To Grow

SK1901024590 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jan 90 p 6

[Text] Korea plans to expand exchanges of agricultural experts and technology with China and East European countries this year, the Korea Agricultural Development Corp [KADC] said yesterday.

The KADC spokesman said head of an agricultural science center in Yanbian, China, will be invited to visit Seoul this April under a KADC program to promote ties with Jilin and Heilongjiang provinces populated with millions of ethnic Koreans.

He also unveiled a plan to exchange agricultural experts with Yugoslavia and Hungary. Korea opened diplomatic ties with Hungary last February and with Yugoslavia this month.

KADC intends also to invite 150 farming officials from 40 developing nations in Asia, Africa and the Middle East and transfer to them technological knowhows.

Korea hopes to be a member in the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research this year as part of an effort to introduce agricultural hightechs and expand cooperative research, the spokesman said.

Export Competition With Japan, Taiwan Grows

SK1501081790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 15 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 15 (YONHAP)—Competition among textile and electronic goods makers from South Korea, Japan and Taiwan has become intense since China almost closed its market following its suppression of pro-democracy demonstrations in Beijing last June.

Prices have collapsed in Southwest Asia and Latin America because firms from the three countries switched their exports from China and swamped the regions, industry sources said Monday.

The price of polyester filament yarn has plunged from 1.35 U.S. dollars per pound (0.45 kilograms) before the June suppression through 1.1 dollars at the end of December to less than 95 cents in the first week of this month. Companies from Korea, Japan and Taiwan rushed into India and Pakistan to compensate for the loss of China, according to the officials.

China took 30 percent of Korean polyester filament exports before June, while Japan and Taiwan shipped larger volumes. Stockpiles at Korea's eight polyester filament suppliers swelled from 7,000 tons before June to over 20,000 tons at the end of December.

The setback has adversely affected the operations of Tongyang Polyester Co., Kolon Industries Inc., Samyang Co. and other firms that sell 70 percent of their output to Korean textile makers, which had supplied to China.

The spinning industry is faced with a similar pinch, though less serious, as prices sag and stockpiles bulge.

A sense of crisis is high also among electronic firms that expanded production facilities because of growing Chinese demand before June, the sources said. Goldstar Electronics Co. Has shut down a key electronic production line in Changwon, South Kyongsang Province, while Samsung Electronics Co. has shortened working hours at its plant in Suwon, Kyonggi Province.

Korean electronic exports to China declined from 788 million dollars in 1988 to some 400 million dollars last year.

Seoul Seeking Diplomatic Ties With Egypt, Syria

SK1801135190 Seoul YONHAP in English 1224 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 18 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government is now seeking to tie diplomatic relations with Egypt and Syria, which have traditionally been more friendly to communist North Korea, under a grand plan to expand its diplomatic front to the Third World and non-aligned countries, an informed government official said Thursday.

The official, who refused to be identified, said that the South Korean Government is now contacting its Egyptian counterpart through its consulate general based in Cairo in an effort to normalize its relation with the North African country.

"As far as I know, the Egyptian Government has shown favorable response to the South Korean bid," said the official.

He observed that signs of possible resumption of official contacts with Syria have become far brighter since a ranking Syrian official recently visited Seoul and discussed improvement of relations between the two countries.

He said, "there once was a time in March last year when contacts between the two governments through their missions in Jordan prgressed so much as to discuss diplomatic relations and a visit by South Korea's official delegation to Syria."

The South Korean Government is poised to have similar contacts with such other traditional allies of North Korea as Congo, Togo, Mozambique, Zambia and Madagascar which have reportedly shown willingness to improve relations with South Korea, it was also said.

Hyundai Development in Vladivostok To Be Allowed

SK1901082390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0625 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 19 (YONHAP)—The government intends to give Hyundai Corp. permission to develop some 9.9 billion square meters of forest near Vladivostok in the Soviet Far East, the head of the Forestry Administration said Friday.

"The administration will approve Hyundai's application in the next six months, after deliberation by a working-level committee of officials from agencies having responsibility for relations with communist nations," No Kun-il reported to Kim Sik, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister, in a briefing.

The region will yield some 1 million cubic meters of logs annually, No said.

The administration will also expand the regions for overseas forestry development from six countries, including the United States, to Latin America and the Soviet Union, he said.

Hyundai Corp., a subsidiary of Hyundai Business Group, filed an application to undertake the project early this month.

No Warns of Consequences for National Unions

SK1901030990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 19 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u served warning to South Korea's unions Friday that if they repeat the severe labor disputes of the past three years they will be sternly dealt for their outlawed acts.

"If management-labor disputes so severe as those of the past two or three years recur this year, our economy will run aground on the same rocks as the South American economies," No said after being briefed on major policies for 1990 by the Labor Ministry.

No said the political situation, including the local elections due to take place by the end of June, may affect industrial stability and that wage negotiations should be settled early with raises held below productivity increases.

Calling "industrial peace" the most important factor in solving the economic difficulty facing the country, No ordered harsh punishment for lawbreakers whether they are managers or workers.

He told Labor Affairs Minister Choe Yong-chol to develop tangible steps to boost the morale of workers, such as providing them housing.

Paper Says Northeast Asia Situation Not 'Rosy'

SK1701010490 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Jan 90 p 2

["Meeting Foreign Envoys" column by staff reporter Kim Chang-yong: "Beijing, Pyongyang Should Learn From East Bloc Experiences"]

[Text] The sudden changes that took place in Europe last year have brought hope to people everywhere as the world steps into the 1990s. To the eyes of the people on Taiwan whose country has been divided from the Communists on the mainland, it might seem that the decline and fall of the Communist empire is just around the corner.

In actuality, in Northeast Asia, however, the situation is not that rosy, says Amb. Chien Tsou of the Republic of China.

"Mainland China and North Korea have given no signs whatsoever that they will take a lesson from the acts of their comrades in Europe. Their answer to the wind of change remains control and more control, suppression and more suppression, they are determined that they will never loosen their iron grip through one-party rule," he said.

He assessed Seoul's policy of appeasement with Eastern European countries as "bold and courageous."

"The northern policy reaps the harvest of Korea's own hard work...One after another, they (Eastern European countries) moved to take a positive approach to the setup of permanent missions in Seoul and then elevated the missions to ambassadorial level expediting cooperation in political, economic, cultural and other fields.

"The successful hosting of the Seoul Olympics in 1988 was a turning point that changed Korea's image overseas almost overnight, especially in East bloc countries," he viewed.

He also opined that President No Tae-u's trip to European countries including Hungary late last year signalled Seoul has much to offer. "He solidified tremendously the friendship with the socialist countries in Europe and justified profoundly his favorite northern policy.

"If this trend continues," Amb. Chien went on, "It will be able to help create a better climate for the realization of Korea's ultimate goal of unifying the South and the North."

Seoul's rapprochement with socialist countries has further contributed a "great deal" to the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula, according to the envoy. "It's policy of open doors, reconciliation and dialogue ahs put the North on the defensive."

He then accused the Beijing government of being not responsive to what has been called the Taiwan experience and said, "Its hardline rulers are determined to have our compatriots on the mainland stay poor while people elsewhere are marching toward the 1990s and on to the 21st century."

"We have kept our people productive and affluent while transforming Taiwan from a labor-intensive, export-oriented economy into a high-tech center of quality enterprises," he stressed, citing a new wave of reforms around the world.

"The Berlin Wall that was erected in 1961 to prevent exodus of East Germans to the West has been virtually torn down. In just a few months, the storm, that had been unthinkable for decades, has swept from East Germany to Poland, Hungary and other communist regimes in East Europe.

"Men and women around the world are at work trying to dismantle totalitarian dictatorships and replace them with liberty, pluralism and representative government.

"On the Chinese mainland,the pro-democracy movement caught the world's attention. But the bloody crackdown on June 4 diminished Beijing's credibility and made the prospects for more reform and further opening seem remote," he said.

In the last two years, the free Chinese on Taiwan have made efforts to influence the mainland by allowing 600,000 Taiwan residents to visit their relatives on the other side of the Taiwan Strait, promoting freedom of expression through a competitive press, and legalizing opposition political parties.

Referring to another Stalinist regime in North Korea, he said, "We can only hope at the beginning of the New Year that Beijing and Pyongyang will follow in the footsteps of their comrades in Europe for the well-being of their own peoples."

Elucidating Taiwan's measures to strengthen economic cooperation in its region,he expressed the hope that Korea, along with other members, could take definite steps to make the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Committee [ASPEC] an organization of the "whole region not just a part of it."

The APEC was launched in Australia last November with 12 members from Asian and the Pacific region.

Daily Reports Results of Recent Public Poll

SK1701002490 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 13 Jan 90 p 14

[Article by reporter Choe Hun]

[Excerpts] About half of our country's population, 51 percent, believe that reunification of the country will be achieved within 25 years. The poll also reveals that the majority of the population, 60 percent, prefer reunification of the country to be achieved through the restoration of the people's consanguinity, instead of one side forcing its own system on the other.

These facts are revealed in a poll, specifically in a portion dealing with the reunification question, taken, under the theme of "People's View of the Transitional Period," between 8 and 12 December last year among 1,537 residents of both sexes, over 20 years old, across the country, including 16 cities such as Seoul, Pusan, and Kwangju and 13 counties such as Kimpo, Miryang, and Tamyang. The poll was conducted by the Institute of Demographic and Development Issues at Seoul National University under the direction of Hong Sung-tu. Answering a question that asked the polled for which team in a soccer match they would root between the United States and North Korea, 72 percent said they would root for North Korea, whereas a 28 percent said the United States.

This, a complete reversal of the results of a poll taken in 1986 when 77 percent of the surveyed said that they would root for a U.S. team and only 21 percent said that they would root for North Korea, shows that people's pro-U.S. tendency is declining.

Concerning the changes now taking place in East Europe, 73 percent of the polled said that these changes would eventually bring about changes in North Korea and 26 percent of the people in this opinion group expected that the changes in East Europe would rather accelerate changes in North Korea.

The poll reveals that people favor North Korea most, 44 percent, Hungary and the United States next, 37 percent, and China and the Soviet Union least, 26 percent.

Regarding the issue of withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea, a controversial issue in recent years, 71.5 percent of the polled favored the withdrawal, with 85 percent of the people in their twenties, 78 percent of those in their thirties, 60 percent of those in their forties, and 50 percent of those in their fifties constituting the group of this opinion. In terms of education, 84 percent of those educated in the institutes of higher education, 74 percent of high school graduates, and 55 percent of those who are less educated, below the level of high school graduates, favored the troop withdrawal, thereby revealing that the more they are educated and the younger they are, the stronger they favor the idea of withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea.

In the assessment of Bush and Gorbachev, Bush enjoys greater popularity than Gorbachev does, with 62 percent favoring Bush and 35 percent Gorbachev. However, compared with the degree of popularity Reagan and Gorbachev won last year, 73 percent for Reagan and 23 percent for Gorbachev, Gorbachev, "Man of the Year," has risen far higher in popularity.

On ways of achieving reunification, 8.1 percent of the polled said that the North Korean system should be accommodated in the course of reunifying the country, 26 percent called for converting North Korea into an anticommunist liberal democracy, 4 percent said they are content over the division, and 2 percent showed no interest in any of these questions, whereas 60 percent preferred the country to be reunified by way of restoring the consanguinity of people. [passage omitted]

Answering a question that asked them what should become the priority issue in the effort for reunification, 78.6 percent placed cultural exchanges ahead of other issues, far more than 20.5 percent of those who regarded the settlement of political and military issues as the most pressing issue, thus demonstrating that the number of people who hope for an early reunification through political and military negotiations are a minority. [passage omitted]

When it comes to which country is more favored between the United States and the Soviet Union, the United States stands far ahead of the Soviet Union, with 79 percent having a higher opinion of the United States and 19 percent the Soviet Union. However, a comparison of the percentage this year with that of 1986 shows that the people's favorable reaction to the Soviet Union is steadily rising from 2 percent as opposed to 97 percent in favor of the United States.

In the meantime, the majority of the polled were against visits to North Korea by domestic personages. In the case of lawmaker So Kyong-won's visit to North Korea, 85 percent of the surveyed said they were opposed to his visit, while only 15 percent supported the lawmaker's visit to North Korea. Also, only 28 percent and 25 percent respectively approved of the visits to North Korea by Rev Mun Ik-hwan and Yim Su-kyong.

Burma

Commission Announces Executive Changes in Parties

BK2001085990 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] The Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanma [Burma], has issued press release No 10/90 on 19 January 1990—the ninth day of the waning moon of Pyatho, 1351 Burmese era.

This is to make public changes made to the list of patrons and executive committee members by several registered political parties which have been put on record by this commission:

A. The commission has put on record the information from the Democracy Party that patrons Bohmu Aung and U Shwe Kyar; Central Executive Committee member U Win Naing; Central Committee members U Maung Maung Aye and U Tin Shwe have been permitted to resign and that the party has been reorganized as follows:

Patrons: Bo Tauk Htein and U Tin U
Chairman: U Thu Wai
First Vice Chairman: U Khun Ye Naung
Second Vice Chairman: U Htwe Myint
General Secretary: U Thein Lwin
Joint General Secretary: U Win Maung
Treasurer: U Khun Win Hlaing
Organizer: U Kun Zaw
Information: U Chit Myaing
Economics and Trade: U Maung Maung Aye
Youth Affairs: U Tin Win.

B. The commission has put on record the notice served by the Democratic People's League, DPL, that Central Executive Committee members U Tin Shwe U, U Aung Khin and U Soe Nyunt have been permitted to resign and that U Thaung Ngwe of Thanlyin, Daw Tin Aye of Meiktila and U Ko Ko of Mandalay have been appointed as Central Executive Committee members.

C. The commission has put on record the report from the League for Democracy and Peace, LDP, that treasurer U Aung and Central Executive Committee members U Thein Maung, Thakin Ba Myaing, U Tun Sein and U Ye Gaung Nyunt have been permitted to resign and U Mahn Tin Aung Than, Bo Kyaw Din, U Aung Pin, U Soe Maung, U Naing Win, U Tha Tun Sein, U Tin Htwe, U Than Htay, Daw Than Than Myint, U Saw Win, U Kyee Myint, U Myo Nyunt, and U Ye Aung Min have been appointed as Central Executive Committee members.

D. The Commission has put on record the information from the Anti-Fascists People's Freedom League, Original Headquarters, that Bo Kyar Nyunt has been removed from the chairmanship and other duties and the party has been reorganized as follows:

Patrons: U Thein of Myingyan, U Chi Doe, Daw Thein Nu, and Daw Nu Nu Swe
Chairman: U Nay Htoo Ba Swe
First Vice Chairman: U Khin Maung Gyi of Sa Pa Ka Ta
Second Vice Chairman: U Kyaw Thaung
Secretary General: U Aung Soe
First Secretary: U Po Mingala
Second Secretary: Daw Nay Chi Ba Swe
Treasurer: U Ba Than
Central Executive Committee members: U Toe, U Ba Ngwe, U U Tun, U Khin Maung Kywe, U Khin Maung Gyi, U Tin Swe of Ma Ubin, U Khin Kyi, Daw Nay Yi Ba Swe, Daw Nay Si Ba Swe, U Ye Myint of Ye Nan Myay, U Thein Tun alias Awba, and U Than Htay.

More Executive Changes

BK2101085490 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] The Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanma [Burma], has issued press release No 11/90 on 20 January 1990—the 10th day of the waning moon of Pyatho, 1351 Burmese era. It reads:

This is to make public the reports filed by political parties concerned to the elections commission regarding the resignations and the replacements of patrons, chairmen, and executive committee members.

A. The commission has put on record the information from the Zomi National Congress that its Central Executive Committee has been reorganized as follows:

Chairman: (Qin Za Thang)
General Secretary: (?Taang Thang Lian Pau)
First Treasurer: (Pum Suan Kho Thang)
Second Treasurer: (Pum Vung Za Kap)
Organizer: (Pum Kho Za Nang)
First Secretary: (Pum Kam Kham Ma)
Second Secretary: (Pum Taang Kham Khai)
Members: (Pum Pon Za Lian)
(Pum Pon Suan Kha)
(Pum La Bwa)
(Pum Lan Na Khok)
(Pum Tawng Khak Sein)

B. The commission has put on record the notice served by the National Politics Front, Youth, that:
Chairman U Zarni Aung and Central Executive Committee members U Chan Mye Aye and U Aung Nwe Myo, alias artist Daung Nwe Myo, have been permitted to resign; that:
Central Executive Committee member U Myint Tun of Mandalay has been appointed chairman of the party; and that:
U Tun Thein, Daw Omar Myint, and U Ni Ni Zaw have been appointed to the Central Executive Committee.

C. The commission has put on record the information from the People's Peasants Union, Union of Burma, that:

Patron Thakin Saw Yin has been permitted to resign; that:

U Han Tint has been expelled from the Central Executive Committee; and that:

U Hla Chit, alias Saya Chit; U Ohn Gyaw; U Htin Gyaw, alias U Than Aung; and U (Min Cho), alias U (Htin Saung), have been appointed as Central Executive Committee members.

Students Denounce Ban on Aung San Suu Kyi

BK1901012190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Jan 90 p 3

[Text] Tak—The largest Burmese student organization yesterday denounced Rangoon's ban of opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi on Tuesday from the May general elections saying the action was an "insult" to the Burmese people.

"The banning of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who demands a peaceful settlement to domestic political problems, from participating in the election is an insult to all the Burmese demanding democracy, and the countries supporting the just democratic movement in Burma," said the statement from the All Burma Student Democratic Front (ABSDF), issued by its leader, Moe Thi Zun.

"The ABSDF strongly denounces this action by the military regime" of Gen Saw Maung, who rose to power through a bloody coup in September 1988.

The Election Commission on Tuesday decided to ban Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of national hero Aung San and leader of the National League for Democracy [NLD], from contesting the national poll, accusing her of contact with unlawful organizations.

Last month another NLD leader Tin Oo was tried and imprisoned while former Premier U Nu was put under house arrest for his refusal to dissolve his declared interim government. Both are also barred from the election.

The statement expressed doubt that the promised national elections would be free and fair. The ban on Aung San Suu Kyi shows "the unwillingness of the regime to hold the pledged free and fair election," it said.

The ABSDF also repeated its demands for Rangoon to lift martial law, release all political prisoners, establish an interim government and end the civil war.

Meanwhile, Burma's Agriculture and Forests Minister Maj Gen Chit Swe will lead an 11-member team to Bangkok on Sunday for a five-day official visit as guests of his counterpart Maj Gen Sanan Khachonprasat.

The Burmese team, which is currently in Malaysia, will tour several Thai agricultural industries, including a feedmeal plant and chicken and prawn farms.

The delegates will leave next Wednesday for Chiang Mai Province where they will hold talks with Thai Agricultural ministry officials on bilateral cooperation in farming developments.

In Chiang Mai, Chit Swe and his group will visit royal agricultural development projects at Nong Hoi village and at Chiang Mai University.

The Burmese are scheduled to return to Rangoon on Thursday afternoon.

Parties warned

Burma's military government yesterday warned political parties to obey the law after taking action to disqualify popular opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi as a candidate in promised elections, AFP reported from Rangoon.

Speaking at a regular weekly press conference here, military government spokesman Than Tun warned the parties to act "strictly within the framework of law" and refrain from "thoughtless acts."

Lieutenant Colonel Than Tun said the parties should not "pour accusations" on the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), the official name of the military government, if it takes legal action against a political party or one of its members for "breaking the law."

"The SLORC, which continues to act strictly according to the law, will always act constructively and will never resort to destructive acts," he said.

The official urging came amid foreign media reports of alleged links between anti-government elements and some of the political parties which have registered to take part in the promised May 27 multi-party general elections.

Lt Col Than Tun quoted excerpts from reports in the Thai English-language daily BANGKOK POST of ethnic Kachin insurgents and dissident students expressing support for Aung San Suu Kyi, alleging that they maintained links with numberous unnamed candidates nominated for the forthcoming elections.

Kachin Insurgents Plant Mines, Kill Five

BK1801151290 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Excerpts] KIA [Kachin Independence Army] insurgents have been disrupting local peace and tranquillity, planting mines on public thoroughfares with the intention of killing and maiming people, and using small arms and launchers to maliciously fire at the people.

At 0800 on 17 January, two trucks which were heading from (Hopek) to Hsenwi were stopped at the 14th milestone near Lashio by about 150 KIA insurgents who intended to blow up the trucks. While they were fixing explosives to the trucks, a Hilux passenger car belonging to the Panglong Car Pool Association, license S-5696,

arrived at the place and an RPG [rocket-propelled grenade] was fired at the car by the insurgents. The attack killed five innocent passengers and wounded nine others. [passage omitted]

During the incident, our security forces in the car returned the fire. The enemy fled without blowing up the trucks.

Our Defense Services column immediately pursued the enemy force and there were engagements between 0800 and 0830. The pursuit of the retreating enemy is continuing. [passage omitted]

More on KIA Activities

BK2001141590 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] KIA [Kachin Independence Army] insurgent-saboteurs have been obstructing local peace and tranquillity by exploding mines. At about 0700 on 18 January, a KIA insurgent unit stopped a diesel oil truck, No 3016, driven by Tun Myint between (Gutaung) and (Namhpaw) villages in Mu-se Township and set off a mine. The vehicle was slightly damaged. A military column is pursuing the insurgents.

Three Hurt in Mon Insurgent Attack in Mergui

BK1901142390 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Insurgents have been disrupting local peace and tranquillity and carrying out brutal acts that have resulted in casualties among innocent people.

At about 2030 on 10 January, an insurgent from the New Mon State Party threw a grenade at the house of U Han Pe in Yan Myo Aung Ward in Mergui. As a result, Maung San Aung, 19, son of house owner U Han Pe; Ma Si Si Mon, 19, daughter of U (Yu Shwe); and Ma Thida Win, 7, daughter of U Thaung, were injured. It has been learned that authorities concerned have sent them to the Mergui People's Hospital for medical treatment.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Abu Hassan Supports Another Cambodian Meeting

BK2001054090 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0514 GMT 20 Jan 90

[By Sukardi Abdul Ghany]

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 20 (BERNAMA)—Malaysia fully supports the holding of another informal regional meeting on Cambodia scheduled here for next month, but wants the warring factions to contribute positively and practically in finding a genuine solution.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar told BERNAMA Saturday [20 January] the meeting would be meaningless if the affected parties refused to narrow down their divergent views and accept a practical solution.

"Nevertheless, we the ASEAN countries, are hoping that the meeting could at least contribute in one way or another towards a comprehensive solution in the war-ravaged state," he said.

Abu Hassan returned home Saturday after attending the three-day Malaysia-Indonesia youth dialogue at Puncak highland resort near here and also had a round of informal talks with his Indonesian counterpart Ali Alatas on bilateral and regional issues.

Both had met in Chiang Mai, Thailand, last week while attending a private conference on the future of the Asia-Pacific region. Alatas also took the opportunity to hold separate talks with all the interested parties in the conflict to prepare for the next round of fresh talks.

Indonesia hosted the first two informal meetings, known as the Jakarta informal meetings (JIM), here in 1988 and early last year and together with France, co-hosted the International Conference on Cambodia in Paris, all of which ended inconclusively.

The upcoming meeting here is likely to be attended by the six ASEAN nations, the four warring factions, Vietnam, and Laos and also perhaps France and Australia.

On Vietnamese refugees, Abu Hassan said Malaysia would continue to explore various ways in solving the problem especially under a repatriation programme.

He said Foreign Ministry senior officials would meet their Vietnamese counterparts in Hanoi end of the month to discuss the problems of the boat people.

"We will not give up until Vietnamese refugees are no more an issue and a problem to Malaysia," he said, commenting on the limited success of a repatriation programme since Vietnam refused to accept forced repatriation.

Since March 14 last year, Vietnamese boat people were no more automatically granted refugee status, but were screened to determine their status. Only political refugees would be guaranteed resettlement in third countries.

Army Orders CPM To Leave Jungle by 2 Feb

BK1501113690 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Jan 90 p 2

[By Juhaidi Yean Abdullah]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sat. [13 January]—The 1,200 members of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) have until Feb 2 to leave the jungle, Army corps chief Lt-Gen [Lieutenant General] Datuk Seri Mohamed Daud Abu Bakar said today.

He said they would be granted another two weeks after that date to surrender their weapons to the authorities.
He declined to state what action would be taken against CPM members who did not meet the deadlines.
Speaking to reporters after opening a diabetes and hepatitis exhibition at the Sungai Besi camp here, Lt-Gen Datuk Seri Mohamed Daud said the CPM was bound by these conditions which were part of the peace treaty signed with the Malaysian and Thai Governments last Dec 2.
"We have also agreed to give them six months to dismantle all the booby traps planted by them along the border areas," he said, adding that there was a measure of flexibility with this deadline.
"We have to be reasonable and may give them more time considering that the traps are laid over a wide area and it is difficult to determine their exact locations and other factors such as bad weather which can affect the progress of dismantling."
Lt-Gen Datuk Seri Mohamed Daud said the army would send supervisory teams, including engineers, to oversee the dismantling of the traps.
It had been reported that the CPM had planted about 45,000 booby traps, 5,000 believed to be "live" along the Malaysia-Thai border during its armed struggle which began 41 years ago.
Asked about the progress of talks with the banned North Kalimantan Communist Party [NKCP], he said there were "positive signs that the 42 NKCP members are making efforts to come out of the jungle."
On the withdrawal of army infantry troops from operational areas and the demobilisation of army territorial battalions stationed at the East-West Highway, he said the matter was being reviewed from time to time.
He said the reduction in troop strength in areas affected by the CPM pact was ongoing but declined to disclose details.
"Still, we have to continue stationing troops along the border and the highway to ensure the general security of the areas and the people, as well as checking against criminal activities, such as smuggling, kidnapping, robbery and stealing of our natural resources."
Lt-Gen Datuk Seri Mohamed Daud said the army has to be on guard against any eventuality as the CPM has only agreed to give up its armed struggle, not its ideology.

Cambodia

Security Council, Australian Efforts Viewed

BK2001005090 Hong Kong AFP in English 2050 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, Jan 19 (AFP)—The Phnom Penh government said Friday the time was ripe for a settlement in Cambodia, but indicated that China, main backer of the Khmer Rouge, was still holding out on its position.

Deputy Foreign Minister Sok An told reporters here that Phnom Penh favored a U.N. role in Cambodia. "The time is ripe for a negotiated solution, but that requires a strong U.N. role and firm negotiations with the Khmer Rouge," he said, adding that it was still "difficult to discern the Chinese position."

Mr. Sok An said that Cambodia needed guarantees of "U.N. impartiality, prevention of a Khmer Rouge return to power and the maintenance of two governments," the one in Phnom Penh and the U.N.-seated coalition government.

An Australian peace plan proposing a U.N. interim administration in Cambodia until free elections can be held was discussed in Paris last week by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Mr. Sok An said the final communique of the five—China, the United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union—"neglected a very important point: the prevention of the return of the genocidal Khmer Rouge regime." He stressed that "the two governments must continue to exist because a dismantling would make the situation too complicated, from which the Khmer Rouge could profit."

Mr. Sok An said however that the United Nations must remain "impartial, particularly by declaring the vacancy of Cambodia's seat." The seat is currently held by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea formed of the tripartite coalition—the Khmer Rouge, and followers of former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann.

The Khmer Rouge, the military backbone of the guerrilla movement fighting Phnom Penh, is blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during its reign which ended after Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia in December 1978.

Mr. Sok An added that dismantling the government would pose a problem of the transferral of sovereignty "which would be a dangerous precedent."

On the subject of an inter-Cambodian council to govern during an interim period, Mr. Sok An said his government saw two possibilities: "One made up of the representatives from both governments, and one of eminent Cambodian figures who do not represent any faction."
Mr. Sok An, who predicted more "heavy fighting with Khmer Rouge," said the military situation in Cambodia was marked by "hit-and-run tactics throughout the country and more concentrated activities in the Thai border area where the opposition occupies some terrain."

The guerrillas have launched violent offensives in the West and northwest of Cambodia since Vietnam announced the final pullout of its troops from the country in September. "From the last three months we have been able to conclude that troops of Sihanouk and Son Sann cannot advance far from the (Thai) border, while the Khmer Rouge has maintained its strength," Mr. Sok An said.

PRC Said To 'Want Out' of Cambodian Impasse

BK2101011490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1646 GMT 20 Jan 90

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Aranyaprathet, Thailand, Jan 20 (AFP)—The signs from the recent meeting of U.N. Security Council members are that China "wants out" of the Cambodian impasse, a British minister said Saturday at this Thai border town. "Hopefully they want out of the situation," British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Brabazon said about China. "Signs from Paris would appear to indicate that," he said of the meeting last Monday and Tuesday in Paris of U.N. Security Council permanent members the United States, Soviet Union, China, France and Britain.

China is seen as crucial to reaching peace in Cambodia since it provides arms to Khmer Rouge guerrillas, giving the group the strongest military clout of three allied factions fighting to unseat the Phnom Penh government.

The Vietnam-backed regime in Phnom Penh refuses a role in a peace settlement for the Khmer Rouge, fearing a return to power by the party which killed hundreds of thousands in a Marxist rule from 1975 until toppled by Vietnamese troops in 1979.

Lord Brabazon said the idea of grouping the three resistance parties into a quadripartite transition government with Phnom Penh was "pretty much of a dead duck" at this point. He said the option, which failed to win a consensus at international peace talks in Paris in August, had yielded to the current push for the United Nations to run an interim administration until general elections in Cambodia.

"What the U.N. five agreed was to substitute a U.N. administration for the quadripartite plan," he said. But he said it was too early to discuss details of how the United Nations would play a role. "The extent to which the United Nations gets involved has to be an agreement of the Cambodian parties," he said.

The main benefit of a United Nations role, first proposed by Australia, was that it could "give people an opportunity to step back from positions leading into blind alleys," an aide to Lord Brabazon added. The United Nations could administer Cambodia, even though it might be the biggest job the world body has handled since its creation following the Second World War, diplomats told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Bangkok Wednesday.

Diplomats who follow the situation closely in war-torn Cambodia and know U.N. capabilities dismissed as "nonsense" talk that the job would be too much for the United Nations, which has had a string of diplomatic successes lately. The diplomats said running Cambodia did not mean the United Nations would have to send people to collect garbage, for instance, or even to run the Health Ministry.

"You have to appoint commissioners to run three key ministries—foreign, defense and interior. Once you do that you are in control," said one of the diplomats. He said the commissioner would decide which people to keep in the ministries as part of personnel changes to guarantee fair play among the warring Cambodian factions—the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh regime and the three-party resistance, which is backed by China and the West. But this did not mean all the lower-ranking officials or people in non-strategic jobs from the Phnom Penh regime would have to be replaced.

Lord Brabazon was speaking to reporters after visiting Saturday the Site 2 refugee camp, in Thailand 80 kilometers (50 miles) north of Aranyaprathet, where some 140,000 Cambodian refugees live. Aranyaprathet is 250 kms (155 miles) east of Bangkok.

Indian Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives

BK1901063190 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Jan (SPK)—A delegation of India's Ministry of External Affairs led by Secretary Chandrashekhar Dasgupta arrived in Phnom Penh on Tuesday [16 January] at the invitation of the State of Cambodia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Greeted on its arrival by Sok An, Cambodian deputy minister of foreign affairs, the delegation will be received by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, and will visit commercial and cultural establishments of Phnom Penh City.

Tie Banh Greets Indian Defense Minister

BK1801134990 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1058 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 18—Tie Banh, defence minister of the State of Cambodia, has extended warm greetings to his Indian counterpart, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, on the 41st founding anniversary of the Indian Army.

The message expressed the confidence that the solidarity and friendship between the two peoples and armies would be further strengthened and developed.

It wished the defence minister, officers, and combatants of the Indian Army the best of health and ever greater successes in their tasks.

Heng Samrin Thanks Indian President for Message

BK1901071190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of State, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Venkataraman, president of the Republic of India.

Among other things the message says:

The State of Cambodia's Government and people and I myself are very happy to have received, through you, best wishes from the friendly Indian Government and people on the national day of our Cambodian people.

May the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries be further strengthened and expanded.

Mat Ly Receives UAE Business Representatives

BK1901062590 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Jan (SPK)—Mat Ly, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of Cambodia's Federation of Trade Unions, recently received in Phnom Penh Khalid Ali Shalirahil and his entourage, representatives of the business sector of the United Arab Emirates [UAE], who had been visiting Cambodia since 14 January.

On that occasion, Mat Ly informed his guests of the successes won by the Cambodian people during the past years, particularly in the reconstruction of the country devastated by the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

The Cambodian leader also talked about the pitiful failures of the reactionary Khmer groups on the battlefields in the western part of the country, after the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers.

He also expressed the goodwill of the State of Cambodia in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

For his part, Khalid Ali Shalirahil affirmed that this visit allowed him to see with his own eyes the genocidal crimes of Pol Pot and the rebirth of the Cambodian people.

Khalid wished for the establishment of commercial relations with the State of Cambodia and pledged to do his best to help the Cambodian people.

1989 Foreign Humanitarian Assistance Reported

BK1601062190 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Jan (SPK)—The district of Phnum Sruoch in Kompong Speu Province, 50 km west of Phnom Penh, recently distributed 30 tonnes of rice, a gift from the World Food Program, to 600 families in the district affected by natural calamities.

This is the seventh delivery of this kind carried out by various organizations to this locality in 1989. The World Food Program and World Vision International had in 1989 donated 60 and 120 tonnes of rice respectively.

For its part, during its visit to Cambodia, a Japanese cultural study and research mission offered to the Ministry of Culture 270 copies of the History of Angkor, 2 cases of musical instruments, a lawn mower, a chain saw and spare parts, and 3 Honda motorcycles.

Padevoat hospital in Phnom Penh received from the World Doctors organization a U.S. $50,000 echograph. In 1990, the organization plans to grant this hospital a credit of 4,600,000 francs to modernize its installations.

Communique of KPRP Central Committee Plenum

BK1901133990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Jan 90

["Communique on the 10th plenum of the fifth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee"; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] In a happy atmosphere of the 11th anniversary of the 7 January victory day and with an historic spirit of responsibility toward the destiny of the country and nation, the 10th plenum of the fifth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee was vigorously held in a lofty spirit of responsibility toward the destiny and future of our motherland and people. It took place with fine results from 16 to 19 January 1990 under the chairmanship of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee.

The plenum examined and highly appreciated the new comprehensive development of the Cambodian revolution in 1989, particularly in national defense, following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia. This confirms the revolution's increasing advantage and strength. Revolutionary gains achieved are due to the great unity of our people around the party in the struggle against the enemy for national defense and construction.

The plenum highly praised the great and courageous sacrifice of cadres, combatants, and people throughout the country in general—and in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces in particular—who have vigorously fought to prevent the civil war fomented by the other Cambodian side aimed at bringing back the genocidal regime to Cambodia. With the special conditions of 1989, the plenum unanimously adopted the direction for implementing a number of major tasks of the Cambodian revolution in 1990 aimed at building a peaceful, independent, democratic, and nonaligned Cambodia with permanent sovereignty and neutrality.

To further vigorously promote the revolutionary movement, the plenum of the party Central Committee appeals to the entire party, Armed Forces, and people to hold aloft the banner of great national unity; heighten the spirit of self-reliance; and strive to achieve revolutionary tasks along the path cleared by the party's fifth congress, the second national conference of cadres, and the resolutions of the party Central Committee's ninth and 10th sessions.

Along with this, we should continue to strengthen and expand the relations of solidarity and friendship among the three Indochinese countries of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and the solidarity and friendship with the Soviet Union and all countries the world over regardless of their political tendencies. In the immediate future, all levels and sectors, cadres, combatants, and people should vigorously promote the emulation movement and successfully implement every major task in 1990 by directing their attention toward carrying out every activity in accordance with the slogan "Everything for serving the battlefield and everything for increasing people's trust in the new regime".

Districts Report on 'Enemy' Casualties in 1989

BK1701074290 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0424 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 17—In the last three months of 1989, the Cambodian Armed Forces in Phnum Srok District, Banteay Meanchey Province, (360 km northwest of Phnom Penh) wiped out 60 enemy troops, captured 270 others and seized a good quantity of war means.

Last year, the regional Armed Forces in Sandan District, Kompong Thom Province (150 km north of Phnom Penh) put out of action 172 enemy troops including 43 killed, 112 wounded and 17 others captured. They also seized 54 assorted guns and a good quantity of war means.

Besides, the district's authorities received 146 misled people who returned to the nation's fold, bringing along 41 firearms and a good quantity of war materials.

'Misled' Soldiers Return to Siem Reap in 1989

BK1601055090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 15 Jan 90

[Excerpt] No longer able to ignore realities and the truth, a total of 1,373 misled people, bringing along 1,372 assorted weapons, broke away from the enemy and reported themselves to the authorities and people of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province in 1989.

Of these 1,373 brothers, 388 were former Pol Pot soldiers, 393 were former Sereika [Son Sann] soldiers, and the rest were Moulinaka [Sihanouk] soldiers. [passage omitted]

Support for Sihanouk's Proposal Reiterated

BK1901053490 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Station commentary: "Only After Vietnamese Troops of All Categories Are Totally Withdrawn From Cambodia and the Roots and Vestiges of Vietnamese Colonialism Are Completely Unearthed and Stamped Out Can There Be an Election in Cambodia"]

[Text] On 14 January in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach put forth a number of proposals regarding a political solution to the Cambodian problem. However, he did not mention the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops and forces from Cambodia. On the contrary, Nguyen Co Thach stressed such issues as the election and Cambodia's neutrality.

People raise this question: If the issue of Vietnam withdrawing all its aggressor troops and forces from Cambodia is not settled and the vestiges of Vietnamese colonialism and Vietnam's 11-year occupation of Cambodia are not stamped out, how can there be a free and fair election in Cambodia and how can Cambodia become neutral? The answer is, there cannot be a free and fair election under these conditions. A Cambodian adage goes: One must clear up all the weeds and tree roots first before going ahead with the planting. Likewise, before an election is held in Cambodia, we must sweep out all Vietnamese aggressor forces, both military and civilian, and remove and clear up all the roots and vestiges of Vietnamese colonialism by:

1. Withdrawing all the more than 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops and armed forces and the more than one million Vietnamese immigrants from Cambodia under an effective supervision by the United Nations and the Cambodian parties;

2. Dismantling the puppet regime installed by Vietnam from the top to the grass-roots levels; and

3. Forming a provisional four-party national reconciliation government with equal footing headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Only by doing this can we be assured that the Vietnamese acts of aggression and occupation in Cambodia are put to an end and that the Vietnamese colonialist vestiges are completely stamped out. Only after this condition is fulfilled can there be a free and democratic election held in Cambodia and can Cambodia become an independent, neutral, and nonaligned country.

As long as the Vietnamese aggressor forces, both military and civilian, are still present everywhere in Cambodian territory, Cambodia cannot hold an election nor become neutral.

Therefore, the election and neutrality proposed by Nguyen Co Thach are shams and fakes unacceptable to both the Cambodian people and the world community. Everyone shares the opinion that to arrange a free and democratic election, as well as Cambodia's independence and neutrality, it is necessary to settle the Cambodian problem comprehensively through political means in accordance with the spirit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan of which two key points are:

1. The total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and aggressor forces, including the more than one million Vietnamese immigrants, from Cambodia under the

effective supervision of the UN international control mechanism jointly with the four Cambodian parties.

2. The formation of a four-party provisional government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to organize the election in Cambodia.

SRV Regiment Reportedly Sent to Battambang

BK1901054290 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] After our national resistance forces attacked and smashed the 5th Military Region's Command and the recreation camp of the Vietnamese "Ngor-50" Intervention Regiment located in the heart of Battambang town, the Vietnamese enemies were in great panic and immediately sent another Vietnamese intervention regiment named "Ngor-20" from Kamping Puoy to defend Battambang town.

It should be noted that the Vietnamese "Ngor-20" Intervention Regiment is a special regiment of the Vietnamese 4th Division stationed in Kamping Puoy. In the past few months, this "Ngor-20" Intervention Regiment moved back and forth between Treng-Route 10 battlefield and Bavel battlefield to resist our national resistance forces. However, this regiment was once routed and forced to flee in disarray at Phnum Sandek by our national resistance forces on Treng-Route 10 battlefield.

The above-mentioned events clearly show that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have not withdrawn their troops from Cambodia. In fact, their troops, including regular and provincial units and independent-intervention regiments, have continued engaging in fierce battles with Cambodian national resistance forces on the battlefield.

Resistance Said To Launch Attack on Sisophon

BK2001012590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Jan 90 pp 1, 2

[By THE NATION correspondent Kokhet Chanthaloetlak in Thma Pouk, Cambodia]

[Text] The three Khmer resistance forces will soon launch a major offensive against Sisophon, the district capital of Banteay Meanchey, which, if successful is expected to lead to the fall of Cambodia's second largest city, Battambang, a non-communist resistance commander said yesterday.

General Kruoch Yeum, commander of the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS) 3rd region, did not say when the joint offensive would be launched. He was speaking at a news conference held for foreign and Thai reporters at Thma Pouk town about 20 kms from the Thai border, which has become the administrative centre for the captured areas. But a high-level ANS source told THE NATION that the resistance would start the offensive today.

Gen Kruoch said plans for the attack on Sisophon, a regional command centre about 40 kms to the south and the same distance from the border, had been laid following the fall of several villages and outposts in the area.

He also said the Khmer Rouge would next month launch a major offensive against Battambang, inhabited by about 200,000 people.

Sisophon has been under siege by the resistance forces, comprising the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] of former premier Son Sann and the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukists (ANS) for months and its fall appears to be imminent. Its fall would put Battambang province in the most vulnerable position yet, according to western intelligence sources in Bangkok.

Sisophon is east of Poipet on the Thai-Cambodian border on Highway No 5 and is the eastern junction of the highway running along the northern perimeter of Tonle Sap and Highway No 6 on the southern side of the great lake. Battambang, southeast of Sisophon on Highway No 6, is the second largest city after Phnom Penh.

Krouch said the aim of the stepped-up offensive was to force the Phnom Penh government to soften its stand in negotiations to end the Cambodian conflict.

"Sisophon will become ours soon. I am very confident because our three forces will fight side by side to capture it," he said.

Sisophon was put under a state of emergency and its residents evacuated to Battambang on Dec 23, one day after the resistance captured a strategic area seven kilometres north of the township on Highway No 69. From the captured position, called Sra Grao, the resistance gunners have bombarded Sisophon with artillery and mortar shells ever since.

North of Sra Grao on Highway No 69, the strategic district seat of Svey Chek fell to resistance forces on Dec 16.

To the south of the besieged district capital, about 1,500 resistance guerrillas have been keeping up the pressure on a government position at Sophi Siem, southwest of Sisophon.

The resistance fighters also disrupted the supply route on Highway No 5 between Sisophon and Battambang, western intelligence sources said.

The Heng Samrin forces defending Sisophon are isolated from the eastern side. One source said that Bos Sbov, a government military outpost east of Sisophon, was now under heavy military pressure by the Khmer Rouge and KPNLF combatants.

Government troops based at Ban Nimit, the forward command of the government's fourth army, on Highway No 5 east of Sisophon, are also under siege from the resistance, the source said.

One intelligence source said he was sure the resistance could capture Sisophon in a short time given the present situation of the district capital.

"In fact, I don't understand why the resistance has delayed its capture, which it was capable of some time ago."

The intelligence sources said that the area along Highway No 679 north of Sisophon was now completely under the control of the resistance forces.

"My latest report has it that there is now no fighting from Phnom Kongwa, some five kilometres north of Sisophon on Highway No 69," said one intelligence source.

Apart from Sisophon and Battambang, the resistance guerrillas are also attacking a key government military post at Phnum Srock, east of Svay Chek and north of Highway No 6.

The fall of Sisophon is feared by Phnom Penh because of its proximity to Battambang, which is also in a difficult position. On Dec 27, Khmer Rouge guerrillas blew up a rail and road bridge southeast of Battambang on Highway No 5 between it and Pursat Province.

At Tambon Snoeng, an important outpost of the main government force defending Battambang has also come under heavy military attack by battlehardened Khmer Rouge fighters, intelligence sources said.

"We believe the rail link from Pursat to Battambang is still cut and that means great difficulties for the government forces in the province to get resupplied from the rear line," one source said.

At Thma Pouk, about 3,000 Cambodians from seven villages in the district demonstrated at the district office, calling on the United States and western countries to give development aid to the area run by a joint representation of villagers, ANS and KPNLF.

About 300 ANS fighters and 200 KPNLF troops were said to be guarding the district with a population of about 8,000 people.

Thma Pouk fell to the two non-communist factions that reportedly employed a combined force of about 900 fighters in the attack on the district town in October last year, ANS sources said.

The town appears calm and the resistance said it has been free from harassments by government troops for a long time.

District officer Kaev Bun-kul said the majority of the Thma Pouk population were poor farmers due to the shortage of water in the area.

"After keeping some rice to feed themselves, the farmers sell the excess to the non-communist administration. Villagers also earn their living from selling cattle on the border to buy food and consumer goods from Thai villagers," he said.

He said that rice was the only crop that grew in the area and said that without food from Thailand, the Cambodian villagers would have eaten only rice.

The joint ANS and KPNLF district administration plans to build a small food processing factory, provide public health services and begin exploiting the thick forests in the area, he said.

"This district will turn into a major timber industry area producing processed wood for furniture making," he said.

There are now 11 schools attended by 773 children and looked after by 243 teachers, one 10-bed hospital and a marketplace solely comprising Thai goods in the town.

KPNLF military officer Seng Samet said that the joint administration with ANS had been smooth and that the population had co-operated well with the two non-communist factions.

He said that about 400 government troops in the area had defected to the ANS.

Although the Khmer Rouge did not take part in the seizure of Thma Pouk, they have frequently visited the town to carry out propaganda exercises on the population.

'2,000' at Rally in Rebel Town Urge U.S. Aid

BK1901155690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1541 GMT 19 Jan 90

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Thmar Puok, Cambodia, Jan 19 (AFP)—Some 2,000 Cambodians demonstrated in this resistance-held town near the Thai border Friday asking for American aid to help rebuild their war-torn territory. It was the first major political rally in the area seized by Western-backed non-communist guerrillas in September just days after Vietnam ended its decade-long occupation of Cambodia.

Large banners with signs reading "We need U.S. aid" and "We support Sihanouk's request for peace in Cambodia" were held aloft as women in sarongs, barefoot children and men in worn tee shirts and slacks teemed over dusty roads to the district office of Thmar Puok, 400 kilometers (240 miles) northwest of Phnom Penh. The town is just 30 kilometers (18 miles) from the Thai border, where the United Nations supplies food and other aid to some 300,000 Cambodian refugees from the Vietnam and Soviet-backed Cambodian regime.

Guerrilla fighter Brigadier General Kruoch Yuoen told reporters here that the Khmer Rouge would be ready in February to mount a major attack on the northwest capital city of Battambang, about 100 kilometers (62 miles) south of Thmar Puok, after the ground near Tonle Sap Lake dries up from the monsoon rains which ended in November.

Speakers warned against a return of Vietnamese troops and asked U.S. economic, military and political support for the resistance coalition, which allies the Khmer Rouge with two non-communist factions and is recognized by the United Nations as Cambodia's legitimate government. Appealing directly by name to U.S. President George Bush, administrators from towns in the northwest region now under non-communist control asked for the "U.S. Government to help rebuild Thmar Puok," said the school principal for the area Men Kol.

The town of Thmar Puok has some 8,000 inhabitants and is the seat for a sub-province of 54,000 which the guerrillas call a "liberated zone."

Residents said the rice crop is good this year but that people in the impoverished dry area suffer from lack of basic commodities, especially salt.

Keo Bunthol, the civilian governor of Thmar Puok, said the problem under the Phnom Penh regime was that people were forced to sell rice to the government and not enough was done to improve education and buildings.

The rally and talks with residents, which came as a group of journalists were visiting the area, highlighted the fact that a significant part of Cambodia is now held by guerrillas fighting the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh. The regime, led by Hun Sen, is reportedly ready to effectively partition the country, with the resistance administering the territory it already holds, to insure an orderly transition to elections for a new Cambodian government.

Brig. Gen. Kruoch Yuoen said that his faction, the Sihanoukian National Army (ANS) of resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, now controls 395 square kilometres (158 square miles) of northwest Cambodia. Large tracts are also held by the other non-communist faction, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by former Premier Son Sann, as well as the Marxist Khmer Rouge, the third resistance member.

Phnom Penh controls the bulk of the country but has been unable to counter the guerrilla advances.

The front for the non-communists is now at Sisophon, some 50 kilometers (30 miles) to the south while the Khmer Rouge are trying to take the northwest capital of Battambang, another 50 kilometers (30 miles) further south.

The guerrilla coalition is spearheaded by the Khmer Rouge, who are well-supplied by China, but their two non-communist allies complain of lack of support from the West, although they receive some five million dollars in non-lethal supplies from the United States.

Brig. Gen. Kruoch Yuoen told the demonstrators he would have their messages delivered personally to Mr. Bush. He told reporters aid has been coming in from donations by Prince Sihanouk, from Singapore and from the United States under the "Solarz fund" proposed by U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz. Prince Sihanouk's aid is mainly blankets, old clothes, and pots and pans while the Solarz aid is much-valued rice for the dry, desolate region, kerosene, cloth and glutamate for cooking.

'4,000' Said To Demonstrate

BK2001072390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Thousands of Cambodian people in the Cambodian territory under control of the noncommunist resistance forces demonstrated yesterday calling on Western countries and the international community to help in seeking ways to quickly halt the war in Cambodia in order to put an end to the suffering that has taken place over the past decade.

According to a report from Thmar Puok, this demonstration of about 4,000 Cambodian people took place when many foreign journalists were covering the developments in this region. These Cambodian people asked the journalists to convey their appeal to the international community to help provide additional humanitarian aid to the Cambodian people who are in poverty because, having been under the control of the communist Vietnamese-Heng Samrin regime for a long period of time, they have been unable to carry out regular occupations to earn their living.

Hun Sen 'Proposal To Divide' Country Viewed

BK1901095890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jan 90

["Political commentary": "For Whom Is Hun Sen Working?"]

[Text] Following a shameful setback on the military battlefield by the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime in Phnom Penh—a large chunk of territory has fallen to Cambodian resistance forces, which continue to push further ahead to completely liberate the Cambodians' beloved country and motherland from Vietnam's annexation—Vietnam, Heng Samrin, and Hun Sen shamelessly have put forward a proposal to divide Cambodia into two parts; in other words, having two separate administrations in the country: one on the Vietnamese side and the other on the Cambodian resistance side.

Hun Sen has more clearly shown his face—that of Vietnam's puppet and lackey. Hun Sen called for the partition of Cambodia into two parts. For whom is Hun Sen doing this? If this is for the Cambodian people's

security, it is completely wrong, because the Cambodian people want to see a Cambodia belonging to Cambodians and want to live in the one and only great Cambodian family. This is the ideal to which all Cambodians aspire. There is only one independence for Cambodia. Hun Sen's proposal is too much: wanting to divide the Cambodian family in order to please his Vietnamese master in exchange for being a tiny puppet prime minister, to the extent of agreeing with Vietnam in wanting to divide Cambodia into two parts, thus dragging other Cambodians—genuine patriots who love their motherland—to surrender to Vietnam.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has said that in accordance with Hun Sen's proposal to divide Cambodia into two parts, sooner or later a part of the territory under Hun Sen's administration will fall under Vietnamese control. Vietnam wants to see Cambodia divided into two parts because a large chunk of the territory—in which over a million disguised Vietnamese soldiers and settlers reside—of the Hun Sen regime, propped up by Vietnam, will become Vietnamese territory like Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of southern Vietnam].

Hun Sen still pretends that he does not realize the deadly danger to the country and nation. He is blindly doing everything at Vietnam's orders, shamelessly putting forward his demands, and betraying the ideal of nationalist Cambodians, who are very bored with and detest Hun Sen's proposal to divide Cambodia into two parts. Hun Sen did not learn lessons from Korea, Germany, and Vietnam—how shameful and painful it is for a people divided in two by others. If Hun Sen thinks that he is doing this to defend and ensure security for the Cambodian people, he should accept Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk's peace proposal according to which a UN international peacekeeping force will be dispatched to Cambodia, all Cambodian parties will be disarmed, and no Cambodian party will be allowed to seize power alone in Cambodia. Only this way can lead Cambodia toward establishing a provisional Cambodian coalition government and organizing free elections under UN supervision. If this can be done, security and the self-determination right of the Cambodian people will be ensured.

However, Hun Sen's proposal to divide Cambodia into two parts is truly a betrayal of the nation, because Hun Sen still loves the power bestowed by Vietnam. As Cambodians who love the country and the Cambodian nation and race, we will continue to struggle until achieving a fully independent Cambodia that belongs to Cambodians. This is the only goal of all aspiring nationalist Cambodians who are willing to sacrifice everything for the Cambodian nation's peace. However, we certainly will not agree to let even an inch of territory be under Vietnam's control, be it by direct control or by proxy through puppet Hun Sen.

Laos

41st Anniversary of Lao People's Army Celebrated

Editorial Urges Increased Defense

BK2101110190 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Jan 90

[PASASON 19 January editorial: "Heighten the Sense of National Defense and Public Security Maintenance"]

[Text] Today, 20 January, marks the 41st anniversary of the founding of our Lao People's Army. Our people are very happy to celebrate this occasion marking the founding of their own Army, which has consistently been faithful to the people's interests over the past 41 years of its growth and development along the path of the struggle to liberate and defend our country.

At present, under the beacon of the 5th, 6th, and 7th resolutions adopted by the fourth party Central Committee, our country has changed rapidly. The consolidation, restoration, and development of the popular democratic regime and the economic, cultural, and social construction have been realized in all localities and provinces throughout the country. The living conditions of the multiethnic Lao people have also been gradually improved. Satisfactory achievements have also been scored in national defense and public security maintenance work. It can be said that at present, our people's Armed Forces have become stronger than ever and are capable of safeguarding the revolutionary fruits and (?the popular democratic regime), thus basically maintaining security for our people.

Experience in the past more than (?10) years has taught us that there is no time in history that the enemies have ever wanted our people to effectively carry out national construction work. Instead, they have employed numerous sinister designs—military, political, economic, cultural, and social—aimed at creating rifts and at buying off our people. On several occasions, [words indistinct] have caused adverse effects on the livelihood of our people in some localities. In carrying out such acts, the enemies hope to undermine our revolution so that they will be able to conveniently march forward to topple (?our new regime). However, their schemes have always been smashed by our people and our Armed Forces. This is because our people and the Armed Forces have never lowered their guard. The more victories they score, the more vigilant they become.

Though suffering heavy defeats in their attempts to undermine our new regime, due to their true counterrevolutionary nature the enemies have continued to carry out and to intensify their activities in all fields to oppose our new regime. For instance, they have stepped up feeding, arming, and training Lao and Vietnamese exiles and have constantly smuggled them into our country to carry out subversive activities. Our Supreme People's Court recently rendered verdicts against 38 Vietnamese exiles who were captured by our Armed Forces after they

were smuggled into southern Laos from Thai territory early last year. The incident was one of the inarguable crimes committed by the enemies against our country.

In addition, a number of exiled Lao reactionaries have also carried out disruptive activities along certain transport routes in Vientiane Province to rob people. The enemies of our country have also stepped up deceitful tactics to buy off our people. They have spread rumors about the establishment of a so-called national salvation government to mislead the public. In fact, such an organization is thought to be only a phantom government that has repeatedly been conjured up over the past 15 years. In the cultural and social field, the enemies have also carried out activities to undermine and to destroy our fine national customs and traditions by encouraging our youths to engage in various vices, including gambling, and to abhor labor. This might result in turning our young people into hooligans and thieves who lack a sense of kindness toward their fellow countrymen, thereby inflicting losses on our national resources and reducing our strength for national construction and national defense.

In view of this situation, it is now more crucial than ever that our Armed Forces and multiethnic people unite more closely; enhance and hold aloft the fine tradition of our Army; consistently maintain combat readiness; and never allow any enemies to infiltrate into our country to create disturbances among our people. We must always keep in mind that the tasks of defending the country and maintaining public security are the sacred duties of not only our Army but also the entire multiethnic Lao people. This is because our ancestors sacrificed their lives (?for the defense of our country) to preserve the national heritage for all of us. Therefore, we must never allow even a square inch of our territory to be taken away or our independence and sovereignty to be encroached upon.

On the basis of this awareness, we must mobilize the people of all strata and in all services to cooperate with one another in carrying out national defense and public security maintenance work by encouraging them to act as eyes and ears for our authorities in carrying out suppression against all bad elements. We must also try to educate certain persons who have been misled into innocently committing offenses against our customs and traditions and the laws of the country. In addition, we must smash all designs of the enemies in creating armed disturbances.

To effectively execute the above-mentioned tasks, everyone must be convinced to correctly understand the situation and to know their duties [words indistinct]. The enemies must never be allowed to exploit any loopholes or weak points on our side. Our Armed Forces, in particular, must further step up political and ideological work [words indistinct]; constantly improve strategies and tactics; hold aloft a sense of patriotism as well as a sense of national defense and public security maintenance at all times; and strictly implement the policy of turning to the grass-roots people. Operations of the regular Armed Forces, the regional forces, and militia units in carrying out national defense and public security maintenance work must be closely coordinated. Only by doing this will our Army—which is the sharp tool of the party—be able to smash all schemes of the enemies, thereby securely defending our country and maintaining public order and security.

KPL Cites Editorial

BK2001105990 Vientiane KPL in English 0943 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Vientiane, Jan 20 (KPL)—Today (January 20, 1990) is the 41st founding anniversary of the Lao People's Army [LPA], which comes about while the restructuring cause of our country has met with success in many fields: our culture and economy are undergoing positive development; there is social and political stability, thus bringing about greater foundation for national defence and security, says the PASASON's editorial today.

Over the past 41 years, the editorial says, the Lao People's Army has gone through numerous trials on its long road of struggle, shoulder to shoulder [as received] with pluriethnic Lao people for the national cause, scoring a miraculous record in defeating two known imperialists and internal counter-revolutionary forces. This led to the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, advanced it to a new brighter era of peace, independence, and democracy and contributed to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and the world over.

Aware of the very nature of the counter-revolutionary forces, the Army has over the past 15 years been highly vigilant against their design of sabotaging the revolution. In addition, it has taken part in the political base construction, in economic and cultural development, creating opportunities for the perfection of the people's democratic regime to advance gradually to socialism.

The editorial adds: With its firm determination, spirit of self-reliance and support and with the potential of the militant solidarity between three armies of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia plus substantial assistance from fraternal socialist and friendly countries, the Army has over the past 41 years written a new page of the national history which is far brighter and beautiful than the past one dating back to a thousand years. This involved the doing away with the enemy's attempt of causing internal disturbances and reversal of the state of affairs, and the armed retaliation against the invasion by foreign forces, the editorial elaborates.

Exploiting the complicated development in the country, the ennemy and other hostile forces inside and outside the country are seeking to cause instability, politically and economically, and even by resorting to arms. That is why it is required that the Lao pluriethnic people must be more united themselves around the central party, cooperate with and assist the Army in all areas. Every Lao citizen has an obligation toward the national defence and local security, joining hands with the Army in getting rid of all the factors that might cause internal

instability for the sake of the nation and in the interest of the people, the editorial ends.

Vice Defense Minister Lays Wreath

BK2001104990 Vientiane KPL in English 0941 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Vientiane, Jan 20 (KPL)—Senior officers of the Lao People's Army led by Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-gnason, alternate Politburo member [of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee] and deputy minister of national defence, yesterday morning laid wreaths at the Unknown Soldiers Monument to acknowledge their sacrifices to the revolution on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Lao People's Army (January 20, 1949-1990).

Other Activities Reported

BK2001111590 Vientiane KPL in English 0940 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Vientiane, Jan 20 (KPL)—According to reports published by "VIENTIANE MAI" newspaper today, representatives of the party committee, administration, mass organisations and the public in Vientiane Prefecture, yesterday afternoon, laid wreaths at the Unknown Soldiers' Monument to mark the 41st anniversary of the Lao People's Army (January 20, 1949-1990).

Meanwhile, the committee of the Lao Women's Union of Chanthabouli District, Vientiane Prefecture, presented gifts worth 80,000 kip to local officers. The gifts were of consumer goods type.

Assembly Delegation Leaves for Japan Visit

BK2001083490 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] led by Bounmi Sapphavong, member of the Standing Committee and head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the SPA, left Vientiane on 19 January for a working visit to Japan in response to an invitation. The delegation will stay in Japan for 1 week.

Philippines

Columnist Analyzes Purpose of Gates Mission

HK1901053390 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 19 Jan 90 p 10

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "The Gates Mission"]

[Text] Without question, it was the timely intervention of U.S. warplanes from Clark Air Force Base that saved the Aquino government from falling into the hands of military rebels on December 1, 1989. Three years before that the U.S. government persuaded the ailing Ferdinand Marcos to leave Malacanang without using any heavy artillery to put down the civilian-backed military coup against him and to accept "a life of dignity", which later turned into exile unto death, in Hawaii. From 1986 onward, every time there was a small military disturbance or mutiny, which the government promptly promoted into a "coup attempt," the U.S. Embassy in Manila or the State Department in Washington was quick to issue a statement warning the trouble-makers and reassuring the President of U.S. continued unequivocal support.

In one word, there has been no lack of U.S. expression of support for Mrs. Aquino until now. The most eloquent expression of this was the entry of the F-4 Phantom jets in a purely domestic and internal confrontation. Why then has President Bush sent Mr. Robert Gates, his deputy national security adviser, to Manila at this time to convey his "strong personal support" to the Aquino government?

Gates met with Mrs. Aquino in Malacanang yesterday afternoon. He is scheduled to meet with Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos before leaving Manila today, ostensibly to discuss the "security situation (and) accelerated economic and military programs," in the words of the White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney comes next month. "Gates's trip is to make sure there is no question" about U.S. support for Mrs. Aquino, amid continued rumors of another impending coup, and "to offer our help," said the White House spokesman.

If that is what the Gates mission is all about, then it is at best superfluous, a waste of American taxpayers' money and possibly Mr. Gate's time. First, as previously mentioned, no one doubts here or abroad that Mrs. Aquino enjoys full U.S. support. In fact, there may be an excess of protection. The country is now for all intents and purposes a protectorate where the U.S. may not hesitate to send troops as in Panama, if its interests are seriously threatened. Second, the U.S. knows what its client's needs are, and the problem is trying to make good, and speed up, deliveries on outstanding U.S. commitments. Mrs. Aquino said enough on this subject when she last visited Washington. But commitments have not been fulfilled.

There was a promise, insofar as we understood it, to restore the sum of $40 million which had been slashed by Congress from the proposed U.S. contribution of $200 million to the Philippine Assistance Program. That has not been fulfilled. There was also an understanding that $481 million or a portion thereof would be released at this time to the government within the context of the Manglapus-Shultz agreement. That, too, has not been done. There was a further understanding that the U.S. would procure its military requirements abroad from the Philippines by amending the Berry Amendment which requires all such provisions to be procured from U.S. sources. That appears to have been forgotten.

If the Bush administration wants to help, as the Gates visit is supposed to demonstrate, it need not have sent

such a highranking envoy. It could have announced an accelerated compliance with its outstanding commitments. In the face of Sen. Robert Dole's published proposal to cut aid to the Philippines by at least 5 percent and transfer it to recipients in Eastern Europe, such action could be more reassuring than a special envoy's overnight call.

But I have a suspicion—and it seems to be shared by others—that the Gates mission is a lot more confidential and complex than its official cover admits. The White House spokesman may have let the cat out of the bag when he said Gates had been involved in advising Philippine officials on the changes that have taken place following the failed coup, and that "Mr. Gates is going there to simply offer our help and see if there's any way we can be constructive in terms of fostering her (Mrs. Aquino's) efforts." The word "constructive" seems to telegraph a lot, given the admission that he had been advising the Manila government.

What is there to construct? A way out of the present political crisis, naturally. For despite the crushing of the last coup attempt, the highest leaders of the land seem convinced a second phase is coming, possibly before mid-March, according to Senate President Salonga's analysis. This is because the rebel command structure appears to have remained intact, with at least a couple of thousand troops underground and probably a lot of sympathy especially from the urban poor, because the leaders have announced their intention to finish what they started, possibly after making some provisions on how to cope with U.S. military involvement; and because the government has been rather slow in formulating a political solution to the crisis.

Coincidentally, a report on communist terroristic activities allegedly directed at American servicemen and multinational entities appeared in the press in time for Gates's visit. Quoting the usual "captured documents," the report said on New Year's Day communist guerrillas launched a six-month anti-American terrorist campaign ending in July. The timing of this report is curious but significant. Although no American casualties have been reported in this allegedly ongoing campaign, the report could be used to impress upon Mrs. Aquino the need for the U.S. to be actively involved in "constructing" a way out of her enormous security problems. That's what U.S. support is all about.

The U.S. could propose two possibilities. First, as first enunciated in a NEW YORK TIMES article by W. Scott Thompson Mrs. Aquino could name Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos as the administrator of her emergency powers, allowing him to rule while she reigns. They coud be done in a completely smooth and painless way by the President conferring upon Ramos his new role. Or it could be done in a less painless way by Ramos, backed by government forces and the U.S., of course, making the appropriate theatre announcement as would probably have happened had the 1986 "God Save the Queen" plot not been aborted. A constitutional coup would introduce changes which the U.S. likes while preserving the semblance of constitutional normality, which the U.S. does not want disrupted. Mrs. Aquino, while losing her real powers, would not have to be flown out of the country for a "life of dignity" in Oahu or Boston.

This scenario, however, will most likely intensify rather than end the rebellion.

The second possibility is a "snap election." The unverified report is that former Secretary of State George Shultz broached the idea to Mrs. Aquino after the failed coup, but that the President asked for time to think about it. Gates may have reiterated the proposal. If he did, and he did a good job of presenting it, it may no longer be a question of "if" but "when" the appropriate announcement will be made. Running, anyone?

Makati Mayor Testifies Against Enrile

HK1901054190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 19 Jan 90 pp 1, 8

[By staff writer Divina P. Japa and correspondent Mar-Vic Cagurangan]

[Text] Makati Mayor Jejomar Binay implicated yesterday two prominent business scions—Inigo Zobel and Ricky Yabut—In the December coup attempt.

Testifying before the President Commission investigating the 1989 Rebllion, Binay also alleged that opposition Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile was seen in the company of rebel soldiers in Makati on December 2.

As this developed, the Commission on Immigration and Deportation announced the arrest Thursday of a former U.S. Air Force officer who allegedly supplied guns to the rebel soldiers.

Narrating what he knew of the nine-day coup-fighting, Binay said an "intelligence asset" who penetrated the rebel ranks in Makati told him that Enrile and Yabut were with several mutineers at the Hotel Inter-Continental on December 2.

Binay admitted, however, that his informant was unsure if the man he saw was actually Ricky Yabut or his brother Aruro. Both are sons of the late Makati Mayor Nemesio Yabut.

Ricky was Binay's rival in the 1988 local elections.

Binay said he also received reports that Ricky Yabut met with suspected coup leader Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan and three other rebels on the same day at the Atrium, a building owned by the Yabut family.

Inigo, the son of industrialist Enrique Zobel was seen "wandering about in the (Makati) Commercial Center in full battle gear," Binay quoted his informant as reporting.

The elder Zobel and Yabut were closely associated with deposed President Marcos.

"The politicians (Enrile and Ricky Yabut) came to the picture by the time the rebels started to come to Makati," Binay said during the 90-minute hearing.

Binay said Enrile and Yabut could apparently come and go as they pleased during the six-day siege of Makati. But government officials like him and those who did not support the rebel cause could not enter the Inter-Continental when it was "effectively controlled" by the rebels.

"Yung mga kakampi lang nila ang nakakapasok sa lugar na iyon (only the rebels' allies could enter the place)," Binay added.

Binay said Enrile even held a press conference at the hotel when it was already controlled by the rebels. "What would you deduce from that?" he said. "It's just one plus one."

Zobel, in a telephone interview with the GLOBE, called Binay's claim "ridiculous" and challenged the mayor to present the supposed informant before him and the fact-finding commission headed by Hilario Davide Jr.

Zobel said he had already heard reports of his alleged presence in rebel-held areas during the coup attempt, and presented himself before the Philippine Constabulary last week "to clear those rumors (that) bore no truth."

The Yabut brothers could not be reached for comment at their listed addresses and telephone numbers.

Enrile has been charged with rebellion before the justice department for allegedly hosting dinner for Honasan and about 100 rebel soldiers at his Makati residence on December 1.

Meanwhile, American Steve Lindsey Thomas, supposedly a guerrilla war expert, was arrested at the Excelsior Hotel at the request of U.S. Consul Bruce Beardslay. The 34-year-old serviceman is now detained at the headquarters of the National Bureau of Investigation [NBI].

A CID [Commission on Immigration and Deportation] official said the Interpol informed the NBI that Thomas was one of the rebel soldiers' foreign suppliers of firearms.

But his arrest was based on the concellation of his U.S. passport "for exporting defense articles without official authorization and delivery of firearms to a common carrier for shipment without notice."

CID agents said Thomas also dealt in counterfeit dollars. They added that he is wanted by the Interpol for acting as consultant to international terrorists.

In other developments:

—The Davide commission will summon movie actress Gloria Diaz to reply to Binay's claim that she helped a rebel soldier escape from the mayor's bodyguards during the fighting in San Lorenzo Village.

—Justice department prosecutors gave captured rebel leader Billy Bibit until January 29 to submit his reply to the rebellion charges filed against him, otherwise they would resolve the case without his side. Bibit failed to submit his counteraffidavit yesterday as 17 witnesses claimed they saw him lead about 200 rebels in taking over the Manila North and South Harbors on December 1.

—Lawyer Ricardo Romulo, a member of the Davide commission, said the justice department will decide whether to make public the results of the commission's investigation of bank transactions of suspected coup financiers and supporters.

—Oscar Sto. Domingo, disbursing officer at the Bureau of Customs, has not reported for work since Monday, the day Commissioner Salvador Mison recommended his inclusion in the holdorder list of the immigration commission. Bibit linked Sto. Domingo to the payroll robbery at the customs bureau during the coup attempt.

Enrile Denies Allegations

HK2201031790 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Text] Senator Juan Ponce Enrile and two young businessmen implicated by Makati Mayor Jejomar Binay in the failed December coup attempt have denied the allegations against them. Earlier, Mayor Binay claimed that Senator Enrile was seen in the company of rebel soldiers at the Hotel Intercontinental on December 2. Enrile said Binay's claim is a lie. However, the presidential commission investigating the December coup is expected to summon the three businessmen: Ricky and Arturo Yabut and Inigo Zobel.

Update of Situation in Cagayan Province

New Governor Sworn In

HK2001045790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Vice Governor Melvin Vargas has finally been sworn into office as acting governor of Cagayan Province. Here is the full report by correspondent Baby Calleda from Tuguegarao:

[Begin recording] Acting Governor Melvin Vargas was sworn into office by Secretary Luis Santos at 0900 today.

Earlier, no less than 250 members of the Capital Regional Command field force arrived from Manila aboard a C-130 aircraft and proceeded to the capitol building to help enforce a suspension order against Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo, which was upheld by the Supreme Court. The dispersal team used tear gas to break up barricades blocking the entry to the provincial capitol building. Leading the way were Secretary Luis Santos, acting Governor Melvin Vargas, General Pedro Sistoza, General Manuel Dizon, Colonel Antonio Sierra,

Colonel Templo, and other peacekeeping units who are in the city to enforce the suspension order in an orderly manner.

At present, all is quiet in the provincial capital, although people continue to stream into the area designated for Aguinaldo's supporters. Meanwhile, the main entrance to the capitol compound is being guarded by soldiers from Metro Manila, and no one is being allowed in except Vargas. Earlier, Vargas' camp also refused to speak to the media.

Vargas' assumption of office as acting governor has been described as illegal by some because the ceremony took place on Saturday, which is not an official working day. This was alleged by Governor Aguinaldo, who did not attend Vargas' oath-taking ceremony. He remained in the guesthouse inside the capitol compound.

Elsewhere in the city, some 500 persons are assembled outside the Vargas building and a hotel restaurant to express support for the newly sworn-in governor. A peace rally will be held in Tuguegarao City today.

This is Baby Caleda reporting for Philippine Broadcast Service News. [end recording]

In a related development, acting Governor Vargas made a promise after being sworn into office. Here is Sel Baisa with the details:

[Begin recording] Acting Cagayan Governor Melvin Vargas promised to improve the peace and order situation in the province. He also called on his people to set aside politics and help in promoting the development of Cagayan.

Vargas is now the acting governor of the province after the Supreme Court upheld a 60-day suspension order against Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo. [end recording]

Aquino Expresses Satisfaction

HK2001091390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] President Aquino has expressed satisfaction over the peaceful removal of Cagayan Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo from his position following several days of tension in the province owing to Aguinaldo's refusal to make way for acting Governor Melvin Vargas.

Here is Dick Sinchongco from Mobile Unit 6:

[Begin recording] At the same time, the president assailed the so-called people power mobilized by suspended Cagayan Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo to hinder enforcement of his suspension order. She expressed regret for the gathering of Aguinaldo's supporters to uphold the interests of one person. Mrs Aquino said that people power should aim for a loftier goal, such as the EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] revolution, which restored democracy in the Philippines.

Mrs Aquino made the remarks after she was informed by Local Governments Secretary Luis Santos of Aguinaldo's consent to temporarily give up his governorship and accept his suspension order.

Reports from Tuguegarao said Vice Governor Melvin Vargas was sworn into office as acting governor of Cagayan at around 0900 today. [end recording]

Pullout of Troops Urged

HK2201045590 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Cagayan Governor Melvin Vargas, newly sworn in, has asked General Renato de Villa, Armed Forces chief, to immediately pull out and replace all troopers assigned to the Philippine Constabulary [PC] Regional Command [Recom] 2 Command operating in the province. Vargas made the request following a conference with municipal mayors in the province, which petitioned De Villa to assign military officers and personnel who cannot be influenced or dictated by suspended Cagayan Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo.

Vargas noted the hesitancy of military personnel in the area headed by Brigadier General Pedro Sistoza, PC-INP [Integrated National Police] Recom 2 chief, who failed to serve and implement a 60-day preventive suspension order imposed by the Department of Local Governments against Aguinaldo 2 weeks ago.

Vargas, however, told newsmen that he cannot totally blame General Sistoza, since a majority of the PC-INP personnel formerly served under Aguinaldo, who was once the PC-INP chief of Cagayan.

Aquino To Study Revamp

HK2201095990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Jan 90

[By Vic Pambuan from Malacanang Palace]

[Text] A military revamp is expected in Recom [Regional Command] 2 based in Cagayan Province, as Local Governments Secretary Luis Santos will again be faced with a thorny issue. Acting Cagayan Governor Melvin Vargas has called for a reorganization of the military in Recom 2 because of the predominantly pro-Aguinaldo sentiments among the soldiers despite Aguinaldo's removal from the governorship. Vargas warned of a local coup d'etat if a military revamp is not carried out.

Vargas' recommendation for a military revamp in Cagayan Province has been presented to Secretary Santos, who is in charge of the situation in Cagayan Province. He is expected to make recommendations to the president on Vargas' proposal.

Meanwhile, speaking at a press conference at Malacanang, the president said that she would consult with

General Renato de Villa, Armed Forces chief of staff, on the issue and order a study of Vargas' recommendation. It will be recalled that Aguinaldo was one of the regional leaders who supported the 1 December coup attempt by calling a radio station and saying that he was on his way to Manila.

Here is an excerpt of the president's statement.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] Well, I will still have to talk to Secretary Luis Santos, so that he himself can tell me what his recommendations will be. He was in Cagayan and he stayed there overnight so that he himself could help in the installation of Melvin Vargas. At any rate, once I have talked with Secretary Santos, then I will take up this matter with General de Villa so that we can plan out what will be best for Cagayan Province. [end recording]

Editorial Views Case

HK2201043590 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 22 Jan 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Government Must Learn From Aguinaldo Case"]

[Text] The bloodless resolution of the Aguinaldo crisis in Cagayan is commendable. Credit must be given to Local Government Secretary Luis Santos and the military officers, particularly Brig. Gen. Manuel Dizon, chief of the 5th Infantry Division, who accompanied Santos in his Tuguegarao mission, for their successful handling of a situation that initially had threatened to degenerate into a bloodbath. We understand that General Dizon and his fellow officers had spared no effort to prevail upon the troops in Cagayan, mostly loyalists of Aguinaldo, to allow the law to take its course.

We are relieved to learn that no serious injuries resulted from the smoke-bombing and tear-gassing of the civilian followers of the Cagayan governor that apparently included many women and children. We hope that that was really what happened and that the authorities did not hide anything horrible from media.

We understand that the government operation involved more than 1,000 soldiers in full battle gear and with tanks and armored personnel carrier. We are happy that as a result of the tactful handling of the problem, the only "serious casualties" were the colossal ego of the publicity-hungry Rodolfo Aguinaldo as well as his dreams of becoming not only the political kingpin of the North but also the rallying point of those opposed to the administration.

To many of us, Aguinaldo is a heel, a traitor even, for taking the side of the putschists and, in fact, offering to send men and armor to Manila at the height of the attempted coup to help topple the government. If that report by Alfred McCoy were true that Aguinaldo, during his days with the now-outlawed Reform the Armed Forces Movement, was also a butcher and torturer, then he must also be a monster in every sense of the word. Charges must be filed against him so he can be made to pay for his crimes.

But the other side of the coin is that there are many who look up to him, love him even. In the early days of the Tuguegarao drama, Aguinaldo's detractors who were all in Manila, said that he had no followers, that people in Cagayan hated him and that those who professed to support him were, in fact, members of his private army whom he recruited from the barangay in Laoag City where he grew up. Events in the days that followed belied all these claims, however. The throng—reporters estimated it at 10,000—that staged the "people power" demonstration at the provincial capitol grounds to prevent the order for Aguinaldo's suspension from being served, to die with him, if worse came to worst, certainly showed the contrary.

Why is he loved in his province and secretly admired even by those who openly despise him? Because he had provided his people with the leadership that they wanted. Because he showed that he cared. And because people are tired of the traditional politicians. Didn't the government notice how even some of those decidely against Aguinaldo secretly cheered him on when he threatened, if he were ousted, to go underground and finish what the communist rebels have so far failed to do—to do away with corrupt politicians?

The Aguinaldo case has been a bitter pill to the government. But there could yet be salutary effects if only authorities would care to look deeper into it.

Senate President Calls for Clean Government

HK1701051790 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 17 Jan 90 p 9

[By Tony S. Bergonia]

[Text] Graft and corruption are the "biggest destabilizing factors" threatening President Aquino's four-year-old government, Senate President Jovito Salonga said yesterday.

"Graft is the biggest destabilizing factor in our society," Salonga said in the weekly Talakayan sa Makati [Makati discussion] news forum.

"If the great masses of our people see that government is responsive, competent and clean, the people themselves will take to the streets to prevent coups," said Salonga.

Salonga was asked in the forum what was is position on the proposed revival of the death penalty as a measure to deter any further attempts by rightist forces to topple the government.

"The death penalty is not the answer to coup d'etats. It is social justice," the 68-year-old Senate leader said.

He said the government's main concern is "how to maintain political stability which in turn is closely related to the reunification of the military."

"No economic recovery can be possible where there is no political stability," he said.

Rightist forces led by mutinous soldiers and officers staged last Dec. 1 the sixth and bloodiest attempt to overthrow Ms. Aquino, but failed after U.S. planes flew "persuasion flights" to scare off the rebels.

Leaders of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) who led the coup attempt demanded that President Aquino step down and charged her government with corruption and incompetence.

Salonga proposed that the government put up mechanisms for consultation and dialogue with various sectors of society, "especially with the poor" to reduce discontent.

He said the government should be more sensitive to the needs of the poor and their guest for social justice.

In the same forum, Senate Majority floor leader Teofisto Guingona said red tape in the National Food Authority should be cut to break the monopoly on rice trade being enjoyed by a cartel led by Joaquin Soliman Go, a rich Chinese trader.

De Villa Pledges Action on Human Rights

HK1601131790 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 16 Jan 90

[By Sel Baisa for Philippine Broadcast Service, PBS, Radio News from Camp Aguinaldo]

[Text] General Renato de Villa, Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] chief, said the military leadership will deal strictly with human rights violations by soldiers. Sel Baisa has more:

[Begin recording] The commitment was made by General de Villa even as he urged the public to report human rights violations by AFP men to Camp Aguinaldo. He said the Armed Forces Complaints and Action Unit will be more than glad to deal with complaints on human rights violations involving soldiers in Metro Manila and elsewhere in the country. De Villa said complaints against erring military men in various regional commands can be lodged with their respective regional commanders.

PBS Radio News reported that regional commanders are under strict instructions to submit a detailed report of the alleged involvement of military men in certain human rights violation cases. [end recording]

RAM Officer Warns of a Ramos-Led Coup

HK1601045790 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 16 Jan 90 pp 1, 10

[By Cynthia de Leon and Fe B. Zamora]

[Text] One of the mutinous officers who instigated the Makati siege during the December putsch disclosed last night an alleged plan by a group associated with Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos to stage it own coup attempt by the middle of next month.

"February ang projection nila [The projection is February] countersigns are being manufactured for February" fugitive Maj. Abraham Purruganan told the INQUIRER in a clandestine interview at a Makati car park. A contact man arranged the meeting with Purruganan after reading the Sunday INQUIRER interview with renegade Col. Alexander Noble.

Some officers "connected with Ramos are already disposing of, transferring, and securing their personal property dahil baka daw masangkot sa [because they might get involved in] the middle of February," Purruganan said.

"Matagal na 'yan [That's been there for a long time]. Last year pa 'yan na plano, kaya lang nape-pre-empt dahil ang hindi nila makuha is the Army [This plan started last year, but has been preempted because the could not get the army's support]. The Army doesn't want to go with the PC [Philippine Constabulary]," he said. "A sample of the alleged countersign is now with the RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] executive committee."

Brig. Gen. Lisandro Abadia, operations chief for the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] joint staff, belittled Purruganan's disclosures as "part of a smear campaign" against Ramos.

"That's not true. That's disinformation. How could Ramos lead a coup (attempt) when he is the one telling us to be constitutional soldiers?" Abadia said in a telephone interview.

But another top official in Camp Aguinaldo also warned the INQUIRER of a Ramos coup "if Ramos is pushed to the wall."

This very close associate of Ramos, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said that certain "personalities" close to Malacanang were "quietly working" for the phase-out of the coup-prone AFP.

"The scenario would give this anti-AFP group a reason to seek U.S. assistance on the pretext of maintaining democracy in the country," said the Ramos associate.

He also said these same "personalities" had suggested to President Aquino to seek U.S. help at the height of the December putsch, but made it appear that it was Ramos and Gen. Renato S. de Villa, AFP chief of staff, who recommended such assistance to Ms. Aquino.

The Ramos' associate said the defense chief will be the first to oppose any move to phase out the AFP.

In the interview, Purruganan also warned against "actions or efforts to neutralize presidential (relatives and cronies) who really take advantage of the government...to teach them a lesson."

He admitted that assassination may be an option.

He also named Rep. Jose "Peping" Cojuangco, the President's brother, as "only an example of a target, but not necessarily priority target."

He denied the reported disclosures of Honasan and Noble that they intended to kill the President.

"No. If we really wanted to kill her, we should have killed her in the first flight of Dec. 1. We should have directed the fire initially, the air strike, at her residence."

The bombs instead were dropped on the golf course, because "we only intended to warn her to step down," he said.

Purruganan also said that if Ms. Aquino stepped down, the RAM boys would "go back, lay down their arms and suffer whatever the consequences there are," Purruganan said.

"But for as long as the government continues to be inept, inefficient and ineffective, the struggle will continue, the movement will continue," he said.

Purruganan admitted planning the Makati and Fort Bonifacio operations, but only because he was "following orders."

He refused to identify who issued the orders or who heads the RAM executive committee.

He explained that the executive committee plans the day-to-day activities of RAM while the younger officers, "who are very radical, especially about anti-American sentiments," form the "collective" or core group.

He said RAM will "leave the newly appointed Cabinet members to do their thing. But we are consolidating forces, reorganizing and watching the government."

He warned that their "move to neutralize people who are not delivering the goods and not doing their jobs" will be taken in the "near future."

He said that as already announced by a RAM spokesman codenamed 258, the next putsch—unlike the Dec. 1 attempt, that took two years to plan—will "take less time because of the heightened level of awareness of the people."

He was confident that over 50 percent of the Armed Forces will join the next coup attempt. He predicted that it "will not be very bloody" because there will be fewer soldiers who will obey orders to fight them.

Purruganan admitted that RAM forged an alliance with Marcos loyalists as a "reconciliatory move" but denied that RAM leaders were paid to stage the putsch.

He said that the movement was supported nationwide by multi-sectoral groups under the umbrella of the Rebolusyonaryang Alyansang Mapagpalaya ng Mamamayan [Revolutionary Alliance Liberating the People].

Marcos Money Said Used To Back Attempted Coup

HK1601085190 Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] Manila, Jan 16 (AFP)—Money from the family of the late Philippine leader Ferdinand Marcos was used to fund last month's coup attempt against President Corazon Aquino, Press Secretary Tomas Gomez suggested here Tuesday. "Marcos money continues to roll in. Their interests are married off with the interest of bellyaching malcontents. They have clout," said Mr Gomez, whose previous job as consul in Hawaii was to monitor the exiled Marcos family. Asked to specify who the "bellyaching malcontents" were, he cited the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM), a clandestine military organization which led the November 30 to December 9 mutiny.

He did not say how the money was funnelled to the rebels. Swiss courts have frozen the secret bank accounts of the Marcos family, who are accused by the government of having looted the national treasury of billions of dollars during 20 years in power. Mr Marcos died in September.

Military officials have said that the RAM entered into a tactical alliance with pro-Marcos military renegades to mount last month's putsch, the sixth against the Aquino administration. RAM sources have confirmed an alliance with the Marcos group but have not disclosed their financial supporters, saying only that they had received contributions from various people who backed their cause.

Two former cabinet ministers of Mr Marcos and his lawyer are among several civilians being investigated by the government for their alleged participation in the mutiny, which left 119 people dead and more than 500 wounded. "The coup leaders are a bunch of cut throats. They ought to be castrated," Mr Gomez said. "If the last coup had succeeded, we would have been under a more repressive regime than Marcos," he said.

Mr Marcos ruled by martial law from 1972 to 1981, jailing tens of thousands of people and ruling by decree until a popular revolt in 1986 sent him to exile in Hawaii, where his widow Imelda still lives in a rented mansion. Mr Gomez also said Marcos money was being used in a propaganda campaign against Mrs Aquino.

"The propaganda machine of the opposition is formidable. There seems to be a funny coincidence that Marcos's line is similar to accusations made by the opposition," he said. A fact-finding commission created

by Mrs Aquino to investigate the coup attempt has been empowered to look into bank accounts of politicians and businessmen supected of financing the revolt.

Coup Leader Noble Speaks on Independent Mindanao

HK1601050190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 16 Jan 90 p 3

[By correspondent Richie Salloman]

[Text] Cagayan De Oro City—Renegade Army Col. Alexander O. Noble batted Saturday for the creation of what he called a separate and genuine "independent Mindanao."

In an interview with the GLOBE at his mountain safe house somewhere in Agusan del Sur, Noble said the people in Mindanao are dissatisfied with the treatment they have been getting from the national government and are clamoring for a separate state.

He said the proposed Independent Mindanao shall be installed in a peaceful manner and will be headed by a potential political figure whom he declined to name. He clarified that this movement is entirely different from the Mindanao Independent Movement (MIM) headed by former MP Reuben Canoy.

According to Noble, who carries a P500,000 price on his head, the move for Mindanao independence has gained a groundswell from Mindanaoans, including the military command in the South.

About 80 percent of the military forces in Mindanao have expressed support for the movement, he said.

"The Independent Mindanao would not be installed by means of violence nor by any military uprising but through a peaceful revolution of the people," Noble said, "The military forces loyal to the movement would have to secure—not take over—vital Government establishments and assist civilian leaders according to our plan," Noble said.

He said that there would be violence only if the central government sent troops to the South.

Although no timetable has been set for the move insiders hinted that the Independent Mindanao would be launched early this year.

Noble also denied having met with politicians or any political emissary and described published reports of his surrender as a "blatant lie".

"Surrender (was) never in my vocabulary even before I joined the military service," he added.

Communist Rebels Call U.S. Bases 'Threat'

HK1601103590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] The New People's Army [NPA] is taking the necessary measures for the dismantling of U.S. bases in the country. Gregorio Rosal, alias Comrade Roger of the Melito Glor Command, said the threat to the country's security remains as long as the bases are here. He added that even government officials are at risk if they oppose U.S. Government wishes. Here is part of Gregorio Rosal's statement:

[Begin recording] The revolutionary movement is opposed to the retention of any base owned by any foreign power in our country. Our movement has expressed its opposition to the presence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines in many ways, because they symbolize, or are clear manifestations, of U.S. control over our country. [end recording]

Three Constabulary Men Killed in NPA Attack

HK2201104190 Quezon City MALAYA in English 20 Jan 90 p 3

[By Charlie Senase]

[Text] Cotabato City—Three agents of the Constabulary Criminal Investigation Service [CIS] were killed by New People's Army [NPA] rebels while 15 others were wounded in two separate incidents in Lanao del Norte, military reports said yesterday.

The victims were identified as Corporals Second Class Ruel Toda, Antonio Dejos and Isiah Banding, all members of the CIS assigned in Lanao del Norte.

Only four of the 15 wounded were identified: Sgt Dominador Garcia, corporals Second Class Pacacio Samblaceno, Noel Ventura and Rino de la Torre, all of them are under the 444th PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company based in Kolambugan town.

The PC said a joint CIS-PC team had just recovered a missing cargo truck, owned by Mayor Ursecio Ridao and hijacked by communist inusrgents, when they were ambushed by rebels in Barangay Sucodan, Kolambugan Wednesday.

A firefight ensued for an hour, resulting in the death of Toda and Dejos and the wounding of 15 others.

In Iligan City, Banding was on a surveillance mission inside a beerhouse Thursday when he was shot from behind with a 38 cal revolver by a suspected communist hitman, the report said.

The incident was the second NPA offensive in Central Mindanao this year. The first was last Wednesday in Makilalal, North Cotabato when three Army soldiers, on their way to market, were killed in an ambush.

Constabulary Views Threat From Right, Left

HK1601092990 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0730 GMT 16 Jan 90

[By M.P. Lazaro]

[Text] Major General Ramon Montano, Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police [PC-INP] chief, today directed all constabulary and police commanders to intensify their intelligence operations in order to prevent possible attacks by groups of renegade soldiers or leftist terrorists on essential public installations in Metro Manila.

At the same time, the PC-INP chief released statistics on communist rebel violations from January to November last year. The statistics also revealed the involvement of ultra-right-wing forces, who are believed to have participated in the failed December coup, planning the four explosions and sabotage operations in the National Capital Region. The explosions at the Central Bank on 4 December, the Bureau of Internal Revenue office on 1 December, the Post Office building on 9 December, and the Diamond Tea House on 4 December were among the violent incidents involving right-wing groups. Part of the report concerned the explosion at the U.S. rest and recreation facility in Pasay City on 14 December.

The statistics also show that the New People's Army's guerrilla forces were involved in 572 terrorist incidents throughout the country from January to November 1989.

General Renato de Villa, Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] Chief of Staff, recently instructed all major service commanders to speed up the processing of human rights-related cases, submit all pending cases to AFP General Headquarters, and to include the respondent's name and the time and place the incident occurred on all reports. He made this move after being reminded by the Commission on Human Rights on the slow handling of human rights violations.

The constabulary also released statistics on leftist terrorist activities, including 5 explosions, 432 ambush and killing cases, 47 arson incidents, and 88 kidnapping cases. In addition, the total number of human rights violations reached 572 in 11 months.

Thailand

France's Rocard Concludes Visit; Departs

Rocard, Chatchai Give Speeches

BK2101100590 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Relations between France and Thailand date back more than 300 years. Still, the two countries believe there is room for further development of bilateral relations, especially in trade and joint investment. Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan hosted a luncheon for French Prime Minister Michel Rocard and his wife at the Santi Maitri Building of the Government House on 20 January. The French prime minister and his wife are on an official visit to Thailand from 19 to 21 January. Following is part of the speech of Prime Minister Chatchai on that occasion:

[Begin recording] In the area of trade and investment, there has been clear progress in cooperation. A French petroleum industry group has agreed to invest in the survey and development of natural gas deposits in the Gulf of Thailand. A French banking consortium, meanwhile, has agreed to conduct a joint investment enterprise with a Thai business group. There are also several projects of cooperation in the area of tourist development in Thailand. Such commitments by France reflect an interest in Thailand by French businessmen as a result of its rapidly growing economy and political stabili[illegible]. I therefore would like to take this opportunity to affirm to you that it is the policy of the Thai Government to encourage foreign investment in our country by readily providing facilities and creating full confidence for foreign investors. [end recording]

On the settlement of the Cambodian problem, Gen Chatchai said:

[Begin recording] Concerning Southeast Asia, we have witnessed the efforts made to solve the problem in Cambodia, which has dragged on for more than 10 years now. France is a country that has been playing an important role in continually pushing for negotiations, particularly by hosting the international conference in Paris last July and August. I believe firmly that the settlement of the Cambodian problem must be at the negotiating table and not on the battlefield. All parties involved must therefore strive hard in order to achieve peace for Cambodia. I would like to thank the French Government, especially His Excellency President Mitterrand, for having kindly given concrete support for informal talks to end the fighting and to establish peace in Cambodia.

The fighting in Cambodia has a direct impact on Thailand. The ongoing fighting has spilled over onto Thai territory, causing losses in Thai lives and property. It is welcome news to learn that new proposals have been put forth, and they have received attention from concerned parties. These proposals could be used as a basis in future talks. There is also good news from the meeting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, which was aimed at finding a solution to the Cambodian problem. I hope that Thailand and France will cooperate closely in order to achieve a durable peace for Cambodia, as well as to contribute to the expansion of economic development in other countries in this region. This would be tantamount to building a genuine peace and stability for Southeast Asia. [end recording]

The French prime minister stated in his reply:

[Begin recording in French fading into Thai translation] The French prime minister said that he agreed with the Thai prime minister that Thailand is naturally a favorable base of support for all parties desiring to see a war zone become a trade zone. The French Government is ready to respond to the Thai prime minister's wishes. It also wishes to see the miseries of the Cambodian people end as soon as possible. An important session of negotiations was held in Paris recently, which has brought new hope to the diplomatic process. What is important is that both Thailand and France have tried all means within their power to give concrete hope to the process and to achieve a genuine solution to this political problem, which has dragged on for too long. France is ready to host another meeting in Paris immediately if there is a sign that it is needed.

The French prime minister mentioned the drastic changes in East Europe in the past year, noting the growth of human rights and freedom; while the risk of confrontation between the East and West blocs has been considerably reduced. There is a greater chance for disarmament. The French prime minister also talked about the problem of the environment, saying that future human lives are at stake. He added that the situation is the same in established industrialized countries as in the developing countries.

[Rocard is heard saying, in French: "Mr Prime Minister, I propose a toast to His Majesty King Phumiphon of Thailand."] [end recording]

Rocard Holds News Conference

BK2101033890 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Jan 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prime Minister Michel Rocard said yesterday France supports peace talks on Cambodia to be hosted by Indonesia in February and pledges to assist reconstruction after peace has been established.

During a press conference after meeting Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, who hosted a luncheon in his honour, Mr Rocard asserted French interest in the region amid profound changes in eastern and central Europe.

He said the decision reached by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council in Paris on January 15 and 16 for a biger UN role in Cambodia, did not mean the five would monopolise the issue.

"We are in favour of the kind of regional meeting proposed by Indonesia. France very much wants these conversations to take place. We are convinced this is possible, necessary, and we want to do it," said Mr Rocard.

He reiterated France's support for Prime Minister Chatchai's policy of turning Indochina from a war zone into a trade zone, saying it is the appropriate phrase.

But should the meeting in Jakarta fail, Mr Rocard said France was prepared to host another international meeting such as it co-chaired with Indonesia in Paris last year.

Without naming them, he said some of the concerned parties did not yet accept to attend the talks in Jakarta.

The premier also reiterated France's rejection of a military solution to the problem, saying it favoured a political solution whereby the Cambodian people would be able to determine their own fate through elections.

France recognises neither the Phnom Penh regime nor the tri-partite coalition. Mr Rocard said although Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is the Coalition leader, was a long time friend, he did not represent an established authority.

While opposing a return to power by the Khmer Rouge, France's statement that there would be no compromise with the Khmer Rouge did not mean they would be prevented from playing a role in the settlement.

"It is quite clear we will accept the monopoly of none of the factions. It is not our intention either to exclude any of them whatever we may think about each of them," he said.

At the luncheon earlier yesterday, Mr Rocard said the UNSC meeting had given new hope to diplomatic efforts to resolve the decade-old conflict.

Both Thailand and France, he said, had done everything they could to turn the hope for peace in the region into reality.

Gen Chatchai said the Cambodian conflict could be ended only at the negotiating table, not on the battlefield.

He thanked the French Government, particularly French President Francois Mitterrand, for hosting peace conferences on Cambodia. He also urged further French cooperation in the reconstruction of Indochina after peace is restored in Cambodia.

Government spokesman Dr Suwit Yotmani said the two prime ministers met for two hours at Government House yesterday morning. Meetings on trade and the economy were also held by Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin and the two countries' foreign ministers.

Thailand, said Dr Suvit, asked France to increase import quotas for Thai canned tuna, canned pineapple, textiles and tapioca.

France said the tapioca quota was not set by Paris, but by the European community.

Spokesman Summarizes Talks

BK2101072090 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Text] According to Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani, visiting French Prime Minister Michel Rocard and Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan held official discussions at Government House yesterday morning. There were also discussions between Edwige Avice, French minister delegate for foreign affairs, and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, as well as between the Thai and French delegations. The discussions by the three groups of officials could be summarized as follows:

In agriculture, Thailand asked France for assistance in satellite photography for agricultural technology uses; France expressed readiness to give the requested assistance. France noted its interest in setting up a butter factory, using Thai raw materials, and in investment in food preservation projects. It also offered technical cooperation in shell farming. Thailand asked France to buy more canned tuna and canned pineapple.

In communications, France expressed its desire to sell diesel locomotives and its plane, Airbus, which would make Thailand the world's second largest operator of Airbus fleet. Thailand proposed that France provide technical training for Thai officials and set up aircraft maintenance and flight training centers in Thailand. France asked Thailand to send officials to observe the French mass transit systems. It also offered to tender Renault buses in Thai projects and to sell Puma and Super Puma helicopters for use by senior officials. France is interested in setting up a shortwave relay station in southern Thailand and a station for relaying French radio programs for Indochinese audience.

In science, technology, and environment, Thailand asked for French assistance in fighting pollution in the Chao Phraya River and converting salt water into plain water. France agreed to provide satellite photographic technology for this purpose.

On the Cambodian problem, a meeting within the framework of the Paris conference is expected to be held in Jakarta 22-26 February. Thailand expressed support for the 15-16 January conference of the five UN Security Council members and the principle of a UN role in the administration and monitoring of a cease-fire and general election, which are subject to the decision of the United Nations and the Jakarta meeting. The principles which will be the topic of the mentioned meetings are: 1) vacating the UN seat; 2) dissolving both the Phnom Penh and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea administrations; and 3) the sharing of power among the various parties in the new administration.

The French prime minister expressed support for the Thai prime minister's policy of turning the battle zone into a trade zone. In turn, Chatchai thanked his French counterpart for support in restoring peace to Cambodia.

Rocard Grants Interview

BK2201010790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Jan 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with French Prime Minister Michel Rocard by Suthichai Yun, THE NATION chief editor, and Toemsak C. Phalanuphap on 21 January 1990]

[Text] French Prime Minister Michel Rocard said yesterday an "enhanced" role for the United Nations in resolving the Cambodian conflict would be a good idea, but maintained that it is also necessary to dismantle all the contending factions as part of a negotiated solution.

The prime minister told THE NATION that the military situation in Cambodia is now complicating the issue and this was why the five permanent members of the UN Security Council emphasized last week that any solution imposed by violence would not be acceptable to them.

The three Cambodian resistance factions, particularly the Khmer Rouge, appeared to have made steady military gains in recent weeks in northwestern Cambodia along the Thai border. This has apparently forced the Hun Sen government in Phnom Penh to soften its stand on the recent proposal by Australia calling for simultaneous dismantling of the government and resistance factions and UN administration of Cambodia until general elections are held.

The Australian proposal also calls for the vacating of the Cambodian seat in the UN General Assembly, currently held by the resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Cambodia (CGDK).

Officials of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council will meet in New York this week to discuss the Cambodian seat.

Premier Rocard noted that some parties would demand the seat be left vacant, but others would look for concessions.

He declined to disclose his position on this question; his government does not diplomatically recognize either side. "This is part of the total group of conditions which will be negotiated... the best solution has to be a balanced package."

When asked what he would consider a "balanced package," Premier Rocard stressed that he would not prejudge the negotiations.

"I have to be as silent as I can," he said.

However, he added: "I don't believe a package that does not include the dismantling of the various factions will get through."

He also pointed out that it must "exclude any dangerous compromises with the Khmer Rouge because of what it did in the past."

"This gives interest to the Australian proposal and the UN enhanced role." The prime minister said both the Australian proposal and the UN "enhanced role" called for by the permanent Security Council members are good ideas.

This is why the Big Five in the UN Security Council will meet again to prepare for the upcoming meeting on Cambodia scheduled in Jakarta next month, he added.

France is expected to attend the Jakarta meeting in its capacity as cochairman of the Paris peace conference.

But he wouldn't say whether he was optimistic. "I'm not an observer. I'm part of the negotiations," he said.

Franco-Thai Issues

On the Franco-Thai relations, Premier Rocard was surprised to find out last year that the French and Thai premiers had not met although the two countries have a 300-year history of bilateral ties. Premier Chatchai Chunhawan made an official visit to France last October. Premier Rocard arrived in Bangkok for a return visit last Friday.

He agreed with the general observation that his visit marked a renewed French interest not only in Thailand but Southeast Asia as a whole.

He said France is no longer an "introvert" country; more and more French companies are active in world trade and services, more and more French are travelling abroad and many visit Thailand each year.

He and his Thai hosts agreed on the need to increase bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Premier Rocard said he would push for more joint ventures and economic exchanges between the European Community and Thailand. He will also raise the Thai concern about securing its tapioca export to the EC in the face of growing competition from American soybean exports. Many EC countries have turned to use more soybeans, instead of tapioca, to feed their livestock.

Eastern Europe

The prime minister described the changes in Eastern Europe last year as "too quick." This makes it necessary for the EC to speed up its process of integration, especially monetary integration, so that the EC will be in a stronger position to help its eastern neighbours, he said.

He denied that the dramatic developments in Eastern Europe would divert Western attention, aid and investment from the Third World.

Rocard Leaves for Home

BK2101144990 Hong Kong AFP in English 1427 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Text] Bangkok, Jan 21 (AFP)—French Prime Minister Michel Rocard left here for home late Sunday [21 January] aboard a special flight, ending the the first ever visit to Thailand by a French premier, an official at Bangkok's military airport said. During his two-day visit, Mr. Rocard discussed the conflict in Cambodia with his Thai counterpart Chatchai Chunhawan, as well as bilaterial trade and economic issues.

Mr. Rocard and Mr. Chatchai concurred during their talks that a political solution to the 11-year-old Cambodian conflict was "not far off," according to Thai Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani. Mr. Suwit also said that two possible sets of dates were under consideration for regional talks on Cambodia in Jakarta—February 22-24 or 26-28. The regional talks are to bring together the four warring Cambodian factions, the noncommunist countries of Southeast Asia, Vietnam and its ally Laos, as well as Australia and France.

State of Thai-U.S. Trade Relations Described

BK1601084590 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 15 Jan 90

[Article: "Obstacles Remain in Thai-U.S. Trade"]

[Summary] "Thailand and the United States have enjoyed good relations since the establishment of Rattanakosin City [former name of Bangkok]; these relations became even closer after World War II under the umbrella of the common security system designed to prevent the proliferation of communism. In 1979 Thailand and the United States readjusted their relations to meet the new regional situation as the United States withdrew from Asia. In particular, since 1985 Thai-U.S. relations have embarked on a new dimension—trade has supplanted the previously dominant political relations.

"Thai-U.S. trade relations have not been that smooth because the United States has been using its own figures to claim that the Thai trade surplus vis-a-vis the United States has increased every year. However, the U.S. calculations do not take into account the huge value of Thai purchases of U.S. military hardware."

In 1988 the combined Thai-U.S. trade volume continued to increase. Thai exports amounted to 80,865.1 million baht, a 54.5 percent increase over 1987; while imports from the United States increased 67.2 percent to 69,557.3 million baht. In that year, Thailand enjoyed an 11,307.8 million baht trade surplus with the United States.

The United States has suffered a severe overall trade deficit problem. To solve the problem, it has resorted to trade protectionism through the Farm Act of 1985, which subsidizes agricultural exports and enables U.S. rice to sell at cheap prices and on credit terms. The United States also uses countervailing duties and an antidumping law.

The United States asked Thailand to redress several issues in exchange for U.S. Generalized System of Preferences benefits; the issues included protection of U.S.

intellectual property, import of U.S. soybean meal, and market access for U.S. cigarettes. There was also the amendment to the U.S. Trade Act, which allows implementation of certain trade practices against countries that the United States regards as unfair trading partners. Thailand is among the 34 countries regarded as unfair trading partners.

"The negotiations with the United States to reconcile differences in the positions of the two countries have faced many obstacles. As the U.S. economic problem caused by budget and trade deficits remains, the U.S. use of trade protectionism is unavoidable and is expected to intensify, which will affect Thailand's exports and economic development. Such trade protectionism will not only obstruct bilateral trade, but could easily impact on overall bilateral relations.

"Thai-U.S. trade cooperation could be carried out in the form of greater exchange of information about import opportunities and greater U.S. investment, as the current U.S. level of investment in Thailand is still quite small. U.S. investment will directly contribute to the U.S. economy, while Thailand will benefit from transfer of technology, technical systems, and modern management. In the interest of greater cooperation, Thailand could relax various regulations that would expand market access and improve manufacturing efficiency. In addition, both countries should pay attention and prioritize the free market as desired by GATT, whose firm determination is to promote free trade and eliminate all forms of trade protectionism.

"Foreign trade is currently very important to Thailand's economic development. Although Thailand has explored new markets in East Europe, Africa, and Latin America, it cannot be denied that the United States is the biggest traditional market for its products, which it must preserve. Although the U.S. trade measures are unilateral, it has had direct impact on Thailand. As long as the U.S. trade deficit remains, various forms of U.S. trade measures will continue to intensify. It is an issue that we must follow closely."

Wa Rebels Capture 'Strategic' Border Hill

BK2201014990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Jan 90 p 4

[Text] Chiang Mai—United Wa State Army (UWSA) forces in Burma yesterday seized a strategic border hill earlier occupied by the Mong Thai Army (MTA) of drug kingpin Khun Sa, opposite Chiang Dao district.

Thai military sources said that after more than a week of fighting, the UWSA rebels controlled most of the strategic area dominated by Khun Sa soldiers, including the Kan Ti hill and the area connected to the Thai border at Ban Arunothai in the district.

The Wa rebels until yesterday had driven retreating Khun Sa soldiers five kilometres from the Thai border, where fighting continued fiercely with an exchange of heavy mortar fire, the sources said.

However, the sources noted that both armies might comply with the policy of the Third Army Region after Lt-Gen Siri Thiwaphan, the regional commander, had sent representatives to tell the UWSA and MTA to fight at least five kilometres from the Thai border, following recent stray shelling of Thai soil.

The general warned both armies that the Third Army Region already has an infantry battalion standing by to take action against any spillover of fighting or stray shelling, the sources said.

Chiang Mai Governor Phairat Decharin observed the battle situation at Ban Arunothai and its effects on Thai villagers.

He was briefed by officials at Task Force 327, which is responsible for the area.

The officials told him the factions could be fighting to control the area for two reasons—to get protection fees from two Thai logging companies, the Bunaswat and Associates and the Thai Sawat who were granted concessions in Burma, and because of the drug trade.

Mr Tinglieo Sae-Chiang, 67, the leader of Ban Arunothai, told Dr Phairat villagers wanted soldiers from both armies to leave the area.

More than 2,000 women, children and elderly people had earlier been evacuated from the village and dared not return.

The village was being guarded by about 800 younger villagers.

Dr Phairat told him he would tell local authorities to take action.

However, Mr Tinglieo said the presence of Wa and Khun Sa men in the village also affected the country's stability, as two foreign armies were fighting frequently on Thai soil.

Mr Phairat later said he expected the villagers could return home by today.

A few families have already returned and the school will be reopened after being closed for nearly 10 days because of the fighting.

Public health officials have also been instructed to take care of the villagers.

Military sources said although the situation on the Thai side has calmed, the Thai combined armed forces are still on alert as they expect Khun Sa's men may counterattack to regain their captured strongholds.

Government To Repatriate Nonrefugee Vietnamese

BK1901143290 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Kasit Phirom, director general of the Foreign Ministry's International Organizations Department, has reported that Thailand plans to send nonrefugee Vietnamese back home within 3 years. In 1990 Thailand plans to repatriate half of the 12,400 Vietnamese holding nonrefugee status. The move is aimed at solving the problem of Thailand having to shoulder the burden of Vietnamese refugees.

The plan is being coordinated with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and countries involved, such as Vietnam and the United States. A meeting of the evaluating committee will be held in Geneva on 23-24 January to find the best method of repatriation. Once a proper method is found and approved by all concerned parties, Thailand will start sending back the Vietnamese holding nonrefugee status, according to the targets set.

Vietnam

Vietnamese, U.S. MIA Experts Meet 17-19 Jan

BK1901153890 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 19—Vietnamese and American experts on the MIA issue met here on Jan. 17-19, 1990 to review their work and discuss their program of action for the coming period.

The American team highly appreciated the efforts and fruitful cooperation of the Vietnamese people and government in collecting information about Americans missing in action in the Vietnam war. The two sides agreed to carry out joint activities by the end of February 1990.

Anniversary of Relations With PRC Marked

BK1901153490 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 19—Vietnamese Ambassador to China Nguyen Minh Phuong and Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Zhang Dewei yesterday gave receptions in Beijing and Hanoi respectively in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Vietnamese-Chinese diplomatic relations (Jan. 18).

Among those present at the Chinese ambassador's banquet were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, First Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem, and other Vietnamese officials.

Attending the banquet given by the Vietnamese ambassador in Beijing were Qi Huaiyuan, deputy foreign minister; Liu Shuqing, head of the Office of External Relations of the State Council; Han Nian Long, president of the Diplomatic Research Association; Han Xu, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and others.

On this anniversary and on the coming traditional Lunar New Year festival of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, the Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations and the Vietnam-China Friendship Association held a get-together with the Chinese Embassy staff in Hanoi.

Among those present were Trinh Ngoc Thai, vice president of the union, Nguyen Chi Dung, vice president of the Vietnam-China Friendship Association, and representatives of concerned branches and offices. Chinese Ambassador Zhang Dewei, his wife and a number of his staff members were on hand.

'Great Hopes' Noted for Better PRC Relations

OW2101202390 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Jan 90

[From the "For the Sake of Vietnamese-Chinese Friendship" program]

[Text] Throughout 1989, the Cambodian question remained a concern of world public opinion and human conscience. As both Vietnam and China are among the countries involved with the Cambodian question, they should review the Cambodian question in conjunction with the state of Vietnamese-Chinese relations over the past few years.

China has always contended that the Cambodian question is one of the obstacles in the normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations. We believe that the Cambodian question is, although it has some affect on Vietnamese-Chinese relations, a question of a third country. It can only be solved by the Cambodian people themselves. For the sake of the long-term interests of the peoples of the two nations, Vietnam made great efforts on its own initiative during 1989 to facilitate a political solution to the Cambodian question and to create conditions for the normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations.

People still remember that on 1 March, 1983, the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement to the effect that if Vietnam should decide to announce a withdrawal of all its troops form Cambodia, the Chinese side would be willing, after the withdrawal of the first batch of Vietnamese troops, to resume negotiations with Vietnam for the purpose of normalizing relations between the two countries. And along with the withdrawal of more Vietnamese troops form Cambodia, the Chinese side would take practical steps to improve its relations with Vietnam. By 1988, Vietnam had carried out seven troops withdrawals; 500,000 Vietnamese volunteers, as well as their headquarters, had departed Cambodia for home. At the same time, Vietnam also announced that when a political settlement of the Cambodian question was reached, Vietnam would withdraw all its troops by the end of 1990. On 5 April, 1989, Vietnam again announced that it would withdraw all of its troops from

Cambodia by the end of September 1989, a year earlier than was planned in the previous announcement.

This decision of Vietnam was well received by world public opinion and was one of the major factors that led to the convocation of the international meeting on the Cambodian question in Paris in August 1989. Although a political settlement of the Cambodian question was not reached at the meeting, Vietnam displayed its consistent sincerity by completing, under the witness of hundreds of foreign reporters and international observers, a total troop withdrawal on 26 September.

Although some people refuse to acknowledge this important event, the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia has effected new changes in the Cambodian question both in Cambodia and abroad. Over the past 4 months, the three Cambodian opposition factions including the Khmer Rougue, which receive weapons from the United States and some other countries, have continued their attacks on the Cambodian revolutionary army and they have suffered heavy losses. The government of Chairman Hun Sen still stands firmly on the ground and its international prestige is increasing each day. Previously, many countries supported the three Cambodian opposition factions; now those countries have changed their attitude. Particularly noteworthy is French President Mitterrand's recent announcement that any concession to the Khmer Rougue is unacceptable. The forces of Sihanouk and Son Sann are weak and cannot be depended upon. Obviously, the Phnom Penh government is the only force able to counter the Khmer Rougue.

Meanwhile, at a meeting with the outgoing Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Minh Phuong on 9 January, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhou Nan said: China and Vietnam had a good relationship of friendship and cooperation long ago. Both countries hope for a quick normalization of relations between the two countries. China wants to undertake the resumption and building of good neighborliness with Vietnam on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. This conforms to the basic and long-term interests of both countries. In view of these remarks, we place great hopes on new breakthroughs in the settlement of the Cambodian question and Vietnamese-Chinese relations during the year of 1990.

Nguyen Co Thach Receives Indian Official

BK1701154490 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 17—Nguyen Co Thach, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, received the visiting secretary of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, Dasgupta, in Ho Chi Minh City on Jan 16.

At the reception, the Indian diplomat wished the relations and cooperation between Vietnam and India further consolidation and development.

Nguyen Co Thach informed [illegible] guest of the recent regional developments, especially the Cambodian situation, and highly valued India's active contribution to the search for a political solution to the Cambodia issue and to peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Indian Ambassador J.C. Sharma and Indian Consul-General in Ho Chi Minh City (?H.V. Shringla) were also present on the occasion.

Tran Xuan Bach Interviewed by Hungarian Radio

BK2001100490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Interview with Tran Xuan Bach, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, by unidentified Hungarian radio correspondent on current developments in East European countries; date, place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] [Correspondent] As far as I know, Vietnam's official stance toward developments in Eastern Europe has changed. What do you, comrade, think about Vietnam's cooperation with East European countries if the communist parties in a number of those countries lose their leading roles?

[Tran Xuan Bach] Vietnam's international policy is based on the stance of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]. This is a question conforming to the law of revolution in the present era, which is to integrate the struggle of the people in each country with the common struggle of the world people. I think that all those diverse political developments in the world that are beneficial to peace, independence, democracy, and social progress will receive the attention and support of progressive mankind. We respect the right to choose a path for social development of the people in each country, and we support the democratization process in East Europe—the purpose of which is to reach a scientific, humanitarian, and up-to-date socialism. The role of the communist party in each country is determined by the working class and the progressive movement in that country. Each communist party has come into being and grown up from the revolutionary workers movement and the progressive movement in each country.

The cooperation between our country and East European countries continues to be carried on through the relations of cooperation between CEMA member countries. The member countries of that international organization are joining hands in seeking to renovate their cooperative relations on the basis of ever-higher quality and efficiency. The CPV maintains broad and friendly relations with all communist and worker parties on the principle of equality, voluntariness, and cooperation for the common goals of our time and for mutual support in the cause of peace and social progress.

[Correspondent] The West seems to remain cautious in their cooperation with and economic assistance to Vietnam due to changes in their policies. What role do

you, comrade, think the West may play in the economic renovation undertaking in Vietnam?

[Tran Xuan Bach] Whether the West is cautious or positive in its relations with the SRV depends on the views of the government in each country. We thank the people of all those countries that have good intentions and are friendly to Vietnam. Time will only favor those who know how to race against time. All travelers know that if they are late they will miss the train. Then what role may the West play in Vietnam's renovation undertaking? This question rests with the West and not with the Vietnamese side. The SRV is a sovereign country that will never reject any relations that respect its national sovereignty.

[Correspondent] Vietnam has had a number of joint projects with some Western countries. Why doesn't this type of cooperation exist between Vietnam and other East European socialist countries?

[Tran Xuan Bach] All forms of diverse economic cooperation, bilateral or multilateral, can be applied to all countries on the basis of mutual choice and agreement.

[Correspondent] Recently, your comrades declared that it is necessary to enhance the leadership in your party and government. According to you, how should this matter be realized? Do you have any ideas on the relations between the party and other mass organizations and on the party's role in society in the future? When will the next party congress or the next party Central Committee plenum be held?

[Tran Xuan Bach] The party guides the revolution in enhancing its leadership role through the close relationship with the people. In the situation where a people's administration has been already established, the party will respect and continue to build the power of the people. The correct policies of the party and the exemplary role of party cadres and members in society are a decisive factor for ensuring the leading role of the party. Party members are also citizens. The principles that all citizens are equal before the law and that the state manages the country through the law are conditions for a stable and civilized society. The party respects the opinions of all mass organizations while holding equal discussions with these organizations. The vitality of truth comes from appeal and not from an order. All party Central Committee plenums and party congresses should take place in accordance with the stipulations of the party statutes.

[Correspondent] How can Vietnam benefit by authorizing those who once cooperated with the United States during the war to go to the United States for resettlement? Is it right that such an agreement with Washington will benefit Vietnam financially?

[Tran Xuan Bach] The goodwill of peace and the humanitarian spirit are the foundations of our policy toward those social consequences left by the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression. How the potential U.S.-Vietnamese relations develop will depend on the current attitude of the U.S. Government. In this matter, the aspirations and determination of the American people are probably moving faster than the ruling circles at the White House. We highly appreciate the American people's friendship and goodwill toward the Vietnamese people. The relations between countries are for equality and mutual benefit, and there should be no bargaining over national sovereignty.

[Correspondent] Could you, comrade, let us know those specific measures to be taken to strengthen relations between Vietnam and Hungary?

[Tran Xuan Bach] Specific measures to strengthen the relations between Vietnam and Hungary should be mutually agreed upon by the two states, following their exchanges of views. We are ready to discuss this issue. We wish the fraternal Hungarian people unity and successes on the path of democratic socialism for the sake of freedom and happiness of the Hungarian people and the international socialist friendship. We wish that the Hungarian radio station will always remain the voice of peace and friendship.

Tran Xuan Bach Addresses Peace Organization

BK1601073390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Text] On 12 January in Hanoi the Presidium of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Organizations held an expanded conference to evaluate work in 1989 and to discuss operational orientations for 1990. Comrade Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the party Central Committee and Politburo member, addressed the conference.

The Presidium of the Union of Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Organizations noted that in 1989, our peace and solidarity organizations and friendship associations made many positive contributions to strengthening or expanding our people's solidarity and friendship with the peoples of other countries, especially at a time when there were complex changes in the world situation. Meanwhile, we also gained more sympathy, support, and assistance in terms of material, science, and technology for the process of our national construction.

The presidium affirmed: In 1990, activities related to our external relations will be accelerated further among our people. Developing democracy and the initiative and creativity of various associations and grass-roots units, let us continue to strengthen our relations of cooperation and friendship with the peoples of other countries and further strive to gain practical support and assistance from our friends in the world for the process of renovation and our peoples' national construction.

Course on External Economic Relations Held

BK1901111690 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 19—The External Economic Relations Institute has held a refresher course for 115 officials from 48 foreign trade establishments.

During the course, the first of its kind, the participants were provided with more knowledge on import-export transactions, cooperation with foreign countries, foreign investment, and services in foreign trade.

Similar courses are expected to be organized, especially for officials from mountain areas.

1,000 Families Said Sent to New Economic Zones

BK1601100590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Jan 90

[Text] In 1989, Quang Binh Province sent more than 1,000 families with 2,400 workers and 4,900 dependents to various new economic zones both within and outside the province, fulfilling 99 percent of the people resettlement quota and exceeding the workers resettlement quota by 24 percent. More than 90 percent of the workers and their dependents were resettled in new economic zones within the province. Le Ninh District was the pacesetter in Quang Binh's population redistribution movement.

In 1989, the new settlers opened 125 hectares of land for cultivation and produced more than 300 metric tons of grain, and grew 40 hectares of coffee, black pepper, and tea.

NHAN DAN Cites Illegal Tax Collection Case

BK1501055090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 13 Jan 90

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's NHAN DAN carries in its "Words and Deeds" forum columm, an article by Le Sau giving his view on the problem of illegal checkpoints and tax collection that still exist in many localities even after the Council of Ministers issued a decision to ease the circulation and distribution of goods.

The author cited a specific case concerning illegal action taken by the police and taxation stations at Nam Dinh bus terminal against a truck of the NUBICO [expansion unknown] confectionery of the Ho Chi Minh City food company as the truck proceeded through the city of Nam Dinh.

Article Examines History, Nature of Pluralism

BK1801161390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 14 Jan 90

[Nguyen Cong Chu "article"]

[Text] According to researchers, pluralism came into being more than 200 years ago. It soon lost its initial positive factors in 1712 and quickly became an ideological weapon of the bourgeoisie and reactionary counterrevolutionaries. Pluralism offers different philosophies about singularity and plurality, the origination of the world from one or more sources, the formation of the world, its structure as a combination of independent and separate components or as an integrated whole, and the existence of one or more truisms and of one or more methodologies. There is materialistic pluralism and idealistic pluralism just as there is materialistic singularism and idealistic singularism. These issues have been subjected to lengthy debates, but no precise, thorough explanations are available yet. What, then, is the true nature of pluralism? And why is it that in recent years, pluralism has been regarded in socialist countries as a new social phenomenon?

First, it is necessary to look at the subjective factor. A number of communist parties in socialist countries have introduced a new doctrine of plurality, which is also called socialist pluralism, in the process of restructuring and reforms. These parties advocate the application of socialist pluralism to settle not only economic but also political problems that arise in the process of restructuring and reforms. Using pluralism to overcome shortcomings and mistakes and to readjust the strategy for socialist construction, they hope to quickly bring about economic and political stability and development which have been absent for many years, and consider this a new way of looking forward to the future through the rosy prism of bourgeoisie-created pluralism.

U.S.-led imperialism has not missed this rare opportunity. U.S. President Bush said with self-satisfaction: We feel that 40 years of perseverance have brought us a valuable chance—Bush's 12 May 1989 speech on East-West relations—and reforms may allow for the application of political pluralism which was totally unthinkable only a few years ago—Bush's speech on aid to Poland.

Pluralism, which was fading together with bourgeoisieism, has now suddenly revived, putting on a new color to continue its infiltration into the land of socialism. Mankind's history once again witnesses the bourgeoisie, not missing the opportunity which it has been patiently awaiting for 40 years, rising up to frenziedly oppose and undermine the revolution. The so-called peace, democracy, and the right to self-determination of nations serve as a length of red silk hiding the sinister dagger of pluralism with its tip aimed at the socialist countries. Capitalizing on the complicated development of the internal situation in the socialist countries, imperialism is cutting deep into the key, vital principles of socialism with the illusion and ambition of eliminating socialism with a weaponless war of the strategy of peaceful evolution.

The resurgence of pluralism at present has aggravated the inherent complexity of the difficult and fierce class struggle between the two opposing political systems—socialism and capitalism. The fierceness of this struggle

stems from the dark nature of pluralism, which is so cleverly disguised that it beguiles man's heart. In each period of history, bourgeois theorists have presented pluralism in different ways and with different motives depending on the circumstance of the struggle for interests among the various groups and organizations. Nevertheless, whatever the form of presentation, pluralism has never changed its nature. From philosophical concepts, pluralism has entered politics. The bourgeoisie was the first to adopt pluralism as its political standpoint. The class character and the counterrevolutionary intent of pluralism have become increasingly manifest, and pluralism has truly become a means of ideological work employed by the bourgeoisie to counter progressive and revolutionary forces and oppose the socialist countries. Therefore, when pluralism is under discussion, even if a series of euphemisms are used, it still remains by nature a political pluralism of the bourgeoisie.

The true nature of this doctrine consists of rejecting Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Party's leading role, the revolutionary struggle movement of the working class and the laboring people, and the revolutionary gains of socialism, creating a bourgeois atmosphere to cause disorientation in the socialist countries and force the communist countries there to accept the operation of opposition political organizations and antisocialist forces and advancing toward eliminating socialism.

At present, imperialism is launching an intensive propaganda campaign to promote political pluralism. Bush said this is a new wind that must sweep the world. Behind pluralism are U.S.-style economic promises designed to encourage the socialist countries to adopt pluralism and accept the emergence and operation of forces opposing the Communist Party. It is necessary to point out that the bourgeoisie has used pluralism to inflict losses on the revolutionary forces.

Following the common trend of many socialist countries, our country is carrying out a revolutionary renovation undertaking and has initially achieved a number of very important results, especially marked changes in the economic field. The great majority of our cadres, party members, and people support the renovation undertaking initiated by the party. Rejoicing over the successes recorded, the people have more confidence in the party's leadership and in the management and supervision of the state. This has affirmed the correctness of our path. However, this new struggle is fraught with trials and hardship. We still have to overcome many difficulties and obstacles as the domestic and international situation is developing in an increasingly complex manner, especially in the ideological and cultural fields. Erroneous viewpoints and concepts about renovation have also emerged. In the face of this situation, our party has clearly affirmed its viewpoints and stand: We reject pluralism and consistently follow the path of advancing toward socialism as chosen by Uncle Ho.

This is a very correct and timely decision. Political sensitivity and firmness have reminded the entire party, people, and Armed Forces to always uphold revolutionary vigilance in the process of carrying out renovation. Definitely, we neither accept nor allow for the emergence and operation of antisocialist opposition forces in our system. Our rejection of pluralism also means rejection of bourgeois democracy—limitless democracy that may be used to cause unrest and publicly attack the system and the party's leadership. Meanwhile, we continue to broaden socialist democracy in all areas of social life—a democratic system built on the firm foundation of the Constitution and socialist law—in order to develop to a high degree the creativity and latent potentials of the masses in the undertaking to build socialism in our country.

We also reject ideological concepts that view the acceptance of a multisectoral economy as acceptance of economic pluralism, which in this line of thinking would lead to political pluralism. Here, it is necessary to understand that our party's policy to expand the activities of the multisectoral economy is consistent with the actual situation of the revolution in our country at present, as it releases labor and accelerates the development of production. To accept a multisectoral economy does not mean to pattern the development of our country's economy after the capitalist economy. All economic components must operate within an integrated whole which is the socialist economy, with state-run businesses assuming the leading role. Our policy is to use and transform economic components at the same time, with transformation and use being considered as small bridges on our way toward socialism.

Imperialism is now vigorously carrying out a premeditated strategy of peaceful evolution with the aim of capitalizing on the socialist countries. It is intensively using pluralism as a weapon to attack the socialist countries with the ambition to win a victory without war. In the face of these crafty schemes, we must always uphold the spirit of revolutionary vigilance; stand fast in the face of new challenges; place absolute confidence in the party's leadership; remain calm; have neither doubts nor illusions; and resolutely oppose all the ideological concepts of pluralism in whatever form, so as to prevent the enemy from taking advantage of renovation to attack us with the ideological weapon of political pluralism.

Revolutionary renovation in our country must truly become a decisive factor for winning success in our people's undertaking to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland.

Movement for National Security Discussed

BK2201084390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Jan 90

[NHAN DAN 19 January editorial: "Multiply Progressive Models in the Movement for National Security"]

[Text] Through the mass movement to maintain national security in recent years, especially since implementing Directive No 135 of the chairman of the

Council of Ministers, many progressive models have emerged from various city wards, villages, precincts, districts, organs, and enterprises. These models have organized or mobilized broad segments of the people to participate in maintaining political security, social order, and safety.

At the national conference to review the mass movement for national security held recently, tens of localities, units, and individuals representing the movement throughout the country unfolded many good experiences in mustering integrated strength to educate and suppress criminals, formulating and enforcing regulations for public order and security in each specific area, arranging for the people to join public order and security councils under various forms, solving the problem of employment for youths and teenagers, and overcoming factors responsible for crimes right from their breeding grounds. This was a vivid picture of the posture of the people's security and a manifestation of revolutionary heroism of our cadres, combatants, and people on the national security front.

These models affirm a truth that it is the people who constitute an invincible strength. Under the party's leadership, our people, who are participating actively in the process of renovation, have exercised their rights as citizens in all aspects of social life, including the preservation of order and security. Realities show that the strength of the masses can vigorously be stirred up only when all party committee and administrative echelons have a profound understanding of the urgent needs of the cadres and the people, and know how to supervise and control these needs.

In the recent past, by relying on the strength of the mass movement to educate and suppress criminals and establish social order and discipline, all localities throughout the country have been able to effectively solve many things that they failed to do in previous years. The enthusiastic support of the masses has truly served as the important mainstay for various law enforcement agencies to fulfill their duties. It also constitutes an enormous driving power to inflame the fighting spirit, sense of organization, and discipline of cadres and combatants of the people's public security forces. Thanks to this, we have been able to initially overcome right-wing deviation or evasive thinking in the preservation of order and security.

The revolutionary impetus of the masses is encouraging closer coordination among all responsible sectors and mass organizations to advance effective measures for educating and warning criminals, and preventing and reducing all social vices. This will create favorable conditions for the masses to continue rising up to master the situation of order and security, and will also serve as an important basis for constantly and continuously maintaining the movement for national security.

Realities show that the movement will be strengthened when suitable organizational and operational measures and forms are made available to draw the participation of a broad segment of the people from all strata. The activities of the security councils, reconciliation teams, national defense security units, and joint security clusters in the recent past have produced highly encouraging results, acknowledging the sense of responsibility of each citizen in continuing to help maintain national security with specific tasks.

To ensure the inexhaustible vitality and high efficiency of this mass movement, it is necessary to combine economic, cultural, and social development with the education and suppression of criminals, accelerate the struggle against negativism among ourselves and in society, and formulate policies and establish an operational mechanism for various organs responsible for the preservation of order and security.

It is most important to vigorously renovate the leadership of all party committee and administrative echelons to maintain order and security in this new situation. First of all, attention must be paid to providing guidance for the review of the experiences acquired by various progressive models in order to increase the number of these models.